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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 63 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Cure Your Eye.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

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STICKS.

Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per Box
A. H. NASER & CO.,
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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
17th „ ..	CHINA	7,952
24th „ ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st „ ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st „ ..	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th „ ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th „ ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th „ ..	MOLDAVIA †	16,277
26th „ ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ..	MOREA ..	10,811
9th „ ..	MANTUA	10,902
16th „ ..	NALDERA †..	15,825
23rd „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th „ ..	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th „ ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th „ ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th „ ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA	6,813
28th April ..	SOUDAN	6,896
31st May ..	SICILIA	6,813
1st June ..	MALWA	10,941
28th „ ..	SOUDAN	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June	NARKUNDA	—

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
15th „ ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
16th Mar. ..	VASNA ..	Busra via Karachi
17th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
19th „ ..	VITA.. ..	Karachi via K'war
21st „ ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 129.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Rangoon Maru	K. Doi	5,059	2 Mar	16th Mar
Kobun Maru	H. Sugita	4,460	7th Mar	17th Apr
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	16 h Mar	30th „
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th „
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa.	5846	1st April.	13th Apr.
Genoa Maru.		6785	11th „	25th „
wa Maru	J. Saito.	6028	14th „	27th „

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVRDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, er annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO .... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 69,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonosaki
Hamburg	New York	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintsin
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janerio	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay		
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

"NERVINUS"
(WITH GOLD)
A REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Gold is not merely the noblest of all metals but properly administered it is *the sovereign tonic* of the world—so say the ancient sages of India. **NERVINUS** is a delicious blend of the choicest remedies of the **EAST** and the **WEST** and gives the happiest result in *week nerves, poor blood* (Anaemia), *nervous debility, neurasthenia, loss of weight, dyspepsia, chronic or acute constipation, blood impurities,* all wasting diseases and similar ailments. Highly spoken of by Medical men and extensively used all over India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits. It is admirably suited for the Tropical Climate and it removes heat *lassitude* in a short time.

NERVINUS possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes life full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence the powers of youthful manhood. Used in conjunction with a non-irritating external application (Organ Oil) for *local weakness* due to any cause, prepared by an elaborate and expensive process, this amazing ELIXIR of LIFE imparts all the powers of vigorous youth in a short time—an effect that can only be described as marvellous. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. It does nothing but real, permanent good—rejuvenating the entire system and improving the function of all the organs of the human body.

NERVINUS with gold Rs. 5/- per bot. Organ Oil Rs. 2/8. Both at Rs.7/- (Postage extra.)

Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector :—Produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, Jamtara :—Worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq., Belgaum—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur: —It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, Punjab :—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W., Esq., Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment :—The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results. F. G. Ellis, Esq.—The Elixir and Oil are greatly improving me.

If you wish to enjoy Life, write now to —

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS MIHIJAM E. I. R.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office—1 Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company :—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your lifes. Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries, 79 Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTAT.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secreary or the Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

MOTOR COVERS
laundered at Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per set, early delivery can be arranged at special rates.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,[illegible]
New Business—1921.	55,86,
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,[illegible]

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.
S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggist

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
20, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES ENGLISH CYLINDER FILLETS, DOFFER FILLETS AND STRIPPING FILLETS.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-0 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 20, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Cassam & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulters Messrs. F. F. Trivedi & Co. of Bruce Lane.

3 cases cylinder Fillets (English)
3 cases Doffer Fillets (English)
1 case Stripping Fillets (English).

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narottam Jutha and Haridas Jutha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Mavji in virtue of the power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd January 1921, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises in one or more lots.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandars of K. A. J. Comes and others together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-four square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 New No. 189 old survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the public road and a temple, on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankersheth, on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayabataji and on the South by Atmaram Vishwanath and of Harischandra Bhaora which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 244 yards or thereabouts to the last document and 245.5 according to the plan situate at Cavel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3786, Street No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sadshiv Shanker Agasker, on or towards the West by the property of Edulji Adurji Homji, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Mavji, and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhandas Mavji and being a portion of land bearing Collector's old No. 26, New No. 169 and old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues (along with other land) under old No. New No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghu and now of Himatlal Jugaldas partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Amchandra Gokharkar, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mavji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH SILVER WARE, INDIAN SILVER WARE, BRASS WARE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, JEWEL BOXES, PLATED WARE, INDIAN CURIOS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES, JEWELLERY OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND STYLES, ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions and by order of the Proprietor of "The Commercial Watch Co., Messrs. VORA and Co. Auctioneers, will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY the 17th day of March sell by Public Auction at 114, Medows Street Fort, Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable articles such as:—

Brass ware, Indian silver ware, English silver ware, and silver articles in elegant cases for presentation electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton, and other makers, electro plated articles in cases, for presentation; Indian curios, empty jewellery cases of all descriptions and sizes in leather etc., Plush and velvet, velvet trays, for Jewellery, jewel cases, Gold, Silver and rolled Gold jewellery, of all grades and style; nickel, silver and gold pocket watches of reliable makers, such as "Gauldmore," "First Grade," "Highland" and "Standard Watch Coys." eight days' ball watches, with magnifying glasses in cases; 8 days small timepieces in cases very hardy for travellers, alarm watches, blindman's watches, automatic, watches, Chronographs simple as well as with minute recorders, calendar watches, i.e., with day, date, month and moon, gold wrist watches of superior quality and high class finish with gold spring bracelets, in plain and enamelled cases set with diamonds and rubies and of the latest shapes and styles, gold and silver repeaters.

Shop furniture, show cases, fitted with plate glasses by Wimbridge and Co., cupboards, large office tables, show cupboards, etc. etc., and one large Chubb Safe, double door with three drawers and partitions.

The property is on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT CHAMPAWADY LANE, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO. this day WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plot:—

A piece of land bearing cadastral survey No. 1155 and including a covered well and comprising an area of 71.87 square yards or thereabouts with a frontage on Champawady Lane as well as Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane and bounded, on or towards the North by Cadastral Survey No. 1156 and 1157 owned by Mr. Gopaldas Laxmidas and the New Piecegoods Bazar Co., on or towards the South by Champawady Lane, on or towards the East by Cadastral Survey No. 1154 and owned by Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper and on or towards the West by Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, LIGHTER, FOUNTAIN PEN ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 parcel gold cigar and cigarette cases, lighter, fountain pen.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE COTTON GINNING AND PRESS FACTORY AT TIRUPUR AND DINDIGUL ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY, BEST CENTRE FOR HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 12 acres and 90 cents or so situate in Adiyanath Village, Madura district under the jurisdiction of the Dindigul Sub-Registrar.

Machinery and Building. Gin Factory:—Gin Engine Compound non-condensing side by side cylinders, by Ruston Procter and Co. Ltd., Grooved Fly Wheel complete of 80 I.H.P. Boiler 20 by 6—150lbs. pressure by Tinker Shenton, Hyde 1910—23 N.H.P. 6 Double Roller Gins of Platts Bros., complete shafting, Pulleys gearing, etc., to work 24 Double roller gins, Ginning, Building complete built for 24 Double Roller Gins—with Engine and Boiler House all pucca built with zinc sheet roofing, with verandah all round to stack kapas 200 feet of godown building with corrugated sheet roof.

Press Factory:—Press Engine by D. Stewart side by side cylinders with Pump Bed of 12 Pumps of D. Stewart and Co., Half Press by D. Stewart and Co. 17 feet Box with three 7½ ins. diagrams. Finisher Press by D. Stewart and Co., Boiler Lancashire 20 by 6—125lbs. pressure by Thomas Hill and Sons Donkey pumps by John Camerson and Co.,—Press Engine house and Boiler house all pucca built with corrugated roofing.

Electric Installation:—Electric Dynamo by Compton and Co. Ltd., 110 Volts 38 Amp. 1450 R.P.M. with Marble Switch Board fitted with Volts and Ampere Meters. Ground nuts Decorticating machines with shafting pulleys, etc.

Tirupur Factory:—All that piece of Punja or dry lands in the village of Thottipalayan, Palladam Taluka, Coimbatore District Tirupur Sub-district in Survey No. 620 of the extent of 4.77 acres situate on the southern side of the road, almost opposite the goods shed of Tirupur Railway Station on one side Bansilal Abirchands Press Factory, and on the other side M. D. M. Press Factory.

Machinery and Buildings:—Direct Acting pumping Engine twin cylinder long stroke 12 Pumps, of D. Stewart and Co.—Half Press D. Stewart and Co.,—Boiler Thomas Hill 20 by 6—125lbs. pressure.

Buildings Press house mixing room, engine house, boiler house all pucca built with corrugated sheet roofing. Three pala houses, godowns office and servant quarters, pucca built well, and the whole compound is walled. The above factory was built with all brand new machinery only two years ago on very expensive land.

The Factory and the Press are in good working order and reelising good income every year. This year there is a bumper crop and there are more chances of the income being doubly increased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undedsigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for Shaikh Abdul Latiff bin Shaikh Mohamed constituted attorney of Samlan bin Ali, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street on account and risk of Amratlal Mohanlal.

One parcel of pearls containing about 150 chavs sealed with the seal of the purchaser

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

One Bay Waler Mare, black points, 6 years old, imported January, 1922, sound and open to Veterinary Examination, hunted regularly this season. Please apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF 23 PACKAGES MERCERISED COTTON BROCADES, NAVY BLUE SERGE, HERRINGBONE MIXTURE AND OVERCOATING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale-rooms the following:—

By order of the Agent of the London Office and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

13 packages each 30 pieces Mercerised Cotton Brocades.

2 Cases each 10 pieces All-wool Navy Blue Serge 54 in.

5 Cases each 12 pieces Harringbone Mixture (Union cloth)

3 Cases each 4 pieces Woolen & Cotton Overcoating 54 in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
30 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL OWNERS, PLATED-WARE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST ENGLISH MADE PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell in small suitable lots by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A large collection of best English made platedware comprising round dishes with covers, oblong dishes, Beer Jugs, Flower vases, Champagne coolers, Sugar castors, mustard pots, fruit dishes, chandeliers, Candle sticks, tea and coffee sets sauce bouts large and small trays, Jewel boxes, inkstands, oval salvers, Rose bowls, wine coolers, etc., etc.

As also glass door cupboards suitable for platedware.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN SACCHARIN AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES HERMES, SOCIETE AND PAGODE BRAND CACHARIN AND 10 KEGS TARTARIC ACID IN CHRYSTALS AND POWDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of the concerned.

1 case 100 lbs Hermes Sacharin, original, 550.

1 case 100 lbs Societe Saccharin, original, 550.

1 case 100 lbs. Pagode Brand Saccharin German, original, 550.

5 kegs each 112 lbs Tartaric Acid, chrystals.

5 kegs each 112 lbs Tartaric Acid, Powder.

Deposit 25 per cent and deposit within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4683.

AUCTION SALE OF 156 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 14th March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

156 bales Amraoti Cotton R/R Nos. 5171-64/65/66 Invoice No. 929/31 of 13-2-23 from Amraoti to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD PIPES, COND. WIRE AND MANILLA ROPE, OLD LAMPS, OLD CANVAS AND CANVAS HOSE BELTING, OLD ANCHORS, LEAD PIPING, EMPTY DRUMS, TINS, AND BOTTLES, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 14th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon the above mentioned goods.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I Rly. Co., and in accordance with provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIday the 16th March, 1923, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and Unbooked articles and Unclaimed bags of Rice, Mewa, Sugar, Pepper Epsom salt, Dry Dates, Wheat, Guwar, Brass Slabs. Empty Drums, Lamps, C. I. Sheet, Round and flat iron, Cases Machinery, Candles, Paint, Gunny Bags, Medicine Leather belting, Cotton Twist, Empty cases, etc., etc.

26 Bags Mustard Seeds, Booked from Nandurbar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 49138 of 29-4-21. Sender—Ratilal Chaturbhuj consignee,—self, R. R. endorsed in favour of Mr. Tribhowandass Jamnadass.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba in Ralli Bros. Jaitha No. A1, Apollo Reclamation behind the Evelyne House by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton salved from the late Fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Ralli Bros. Jaitha.

87 Bales of High Class stapled Cotton (such as Latur and Fine Oomra) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS. BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

In accordance with section 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs Menesse and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 19th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the following goods.

Wearing apparel: Cinema films: Tanned leather: Glassware: empty bottles; Kerosine oil cases and tins: Picture Post card and Artistic cards: Gold plated chains: assorted old Postage stamps: and other Miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Universal Special.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

A Quick-Action Drama of Love and Intrigue.

"DON'T SHOOT"

with the handsome screen Hero

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in the nerve-tingling role of a crook. The charming story of a clever young man who broke safes until he broke into a pretty girl's heart and into a scrap that warmed his heart.

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a one-reel Comedy.

To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

The Mighty Superb Universal Super-Production.

UNDER TWO FLAGS

featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

in the highly sensational and picturesque role of "Cigarette," the favourite of the Regiment.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Adapted for the Screen from the world-famous novel of "Ouida." A monumental Majestic Picture that you will remember in years to come.

Specially selected for the Naoroz festive week.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents

TO-DAY and THIS WEEK ONLY

The latest super production

VALI-SUGRIVA

Produced by

STAR FILMS, Ltd.

AND

A picture-adaptation from the Ramayan-depicting the life of the mighty warrior VALI whom Rama first encountered on his mission of vindicating the truth.

Time and prices—as usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

LAST and Final instalment OF

THE SERIAL SUPREME.

The Mysterious Pearl

Featuring

Ben Wilson and Neva GERBER.

Do not fail to See the secret of the Brass Sceptre.

Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Popular Prices.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR' BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR

will be shortly staged.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale

will stage at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Benefit Performance!

IN AID OF THE TILAK SWARAJ-FUND

on

Wednesday 14th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Turungachya Darant

Saturday, 17th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAHA SHIWAJI.

Sunday, 8th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MANAPMAN.

Proprietors.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at

BOMBAY THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD

ON

Wednesday, 14th March 1923 (9 p. m. night,

MAYECHA POOT

(By Mr. Joshi, Author of VICHITRA LILA

This Play will not be staged again.

Manager.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

4th mighty Instalment

of the

Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time:—

Ordinary Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.

Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Ordinary Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.

Ordinary Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

From 24th March.

THE EVIL EYE.

This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown complete from the beginning.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.

TO-DAY

Messrs. K.D. & Bros.

Present

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 10—11—12.

(A Vitagraph Super-serial)

with

WILLIAM DUNCAN

and

EDITH JOHNSON

and COMIC.

Time and Prices as Usual

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIRD WEEK

The most sensational wild animal serial

THE JUNGLE GOODESS

Masterpiece serial

7 to 9 episodes into 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE & Comic.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Price as Usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Wed. 14th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

MRUCCHAKATIC.

Saturday 17th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)

EKACHPALYA.

Sunday 18th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

SHAPASAMBHRAM.

MANAGER,

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

IN

"A WEEK END"

Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CINEMA AT 6-30—MARY PICKFORD IN CAPTAIN KIDD JR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

To-Day, 6-30 only.

A picture that is crowded with humorous situations, with a mixture of pathos which makes it one of the most appealing productions yet screened.

"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"

featuring

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

THE KID'S JUST WONDERFUL

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

TO NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT!

ARMY, NAVY AND TERRITORIAL CHAMPIONS PRINCIPAL CONTESTANTS

MILTON KUBES vs. H. LESTER
REEVES vs. ANKLESARIA
HESKETH vs. D. SAHER
WORTINGTON vs. R. OMRIGAR

Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Ltd.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

Madan Theatres, Ltd.—have made special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public, featuring

SANSONIA

the Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES.

These Special Thrillers will be known as the

MADAN-LUCIANO PICTURES

The Third of this Extraordinary Series

THIS WEEK

"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"

Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon controlled by Madan Theatres, Limited.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Nobody is Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical fire extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

LONDON, EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO., HUMMAM STREET Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP LIGHT CHEAP.

Aluminium Annapurna Cookers of thick gauge of same arangement and size as our Brass Cookers. Prices practically pre-war rates. Every one can have one now. Prices from Rs. 9 upwards.

Descriptive literature free on request. Write a post card now.

ANNAPURNA COOKER COMPANY.
Near West End Cinema, Girgaon, Bombay N. 4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Apply to HEAD-MASTER H. D. High School, SHOLAPUR.
A R6782

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9142 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6776

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADY TYPISTS. Apply to Box No. 9144 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6189

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for a first class Art Printing Press on liberal terms. Apply in person to V. R. MASTER at Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.
A15874

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert SALESMAN, having technical knowledge of Dyeing and Textile Chemicals. Experienced influential gentleman preferred. Salary and terms according to qualifications. Apply with references and testimonials to Box No. 9140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6761

WANTED—An HINDU LADY COMPANION, a LADY HOUSEKEEPER, a BUTLER, an HAMAL, a TYPIST. Apply personally to Messrs. THE INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Sayana Building, 2 Lohar Street, Bombay.
A R6780

WANTED—Competent RECORD CLERK, Maximum salary of post Rs. 150/- Apply by letter stating experience, enclosing copies of testimonials, to THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Parel.
A 15950

WANTED—6 ladies and 10 gentlemen CANVASSERS to secure advertisements for our forthcoming book "Success in Life and Business," which shall be distributed free. Pay Rs. 150 per month. Must guarantee at least 30 full page advertisements each month. Apply "BUSINESS HOUSE," Karachi with 4 As. stamps.
A R6773

WANTED—An Intermediate trained LADY TEACHER. Specialist in Kindergarten system, for infants in Gurnaram Khattri High School, Cawnpore. Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu essential. Sanskrit-knowing candidates will be preferred. Apply immediately stating the minimum salary acceptable to the Headmaster.
A R6781

WANTED—A TYPIST, fair knowledge of Deshi Accounts preferable. Adaptability to all kind of general work. Write with testimonials in own hand-writing to P.O. Box No. 2038, Kalbadevi, before 20th March.
A R6769.

WANTED.—Commercially qualified and competent men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can invest Rs. 3,000 or more in 12 per cent. Pref. shares of the Company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat.
A R6743.

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED for the Goculdas Tejpal High and A.-V. School, Bombay, an experienced GRADUATE as Principal, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 each, and five of Rs. 10 each, thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications, etc., before 31st March, to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A15898

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to correspond immediately for one brand new Lathe 9½" centre by 8ft admitting between centres 4'. High-speed, Sliding, surface and screw-cutting Gap Bed. English make, offered below cost price. Full specifications and quotations on application. Ready delivery. Also one second-hand Mill of 24000 Ring Spindles in good condition complete with Preparatory Machinery ready for immediate shipment at Home: all English. Terms easy. Write to India Commercial Bureau, 75-77, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A. R6778.

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant, Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

WANTED—An expert HOME-TRAINED ENGINE ROPE SPLICER for the most up-to-date rope plant at the Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. The Rope produced are of a very high class quality interstranded. Made from superior American and Uganda cotton only and the man appointed besides doing the splicing of all new ropes supplied will be in charge of them in working also. He will be required to inspect the Mills and Factories using these ropes periodically to advise the users re the proper maintenance of the ropes and to report on their condition. A large number of lengths are already on the Fly Wheels of some of the best of Bombay and upcountry mills and it is essential therefore that the applicant should be able to join immediately.
A R6768

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MUCH TRAVELLED INDIAN would go as Agent, Secretary or Companion to any part of the world. Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 9125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6772

A YOUTH knowing office routine work, despatch and filing, holding excellent references is open to engagement. Please apply Box No. 9143 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6779

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawasji Patel Street, Barber Lane, Corner Lokhani Building, Shop and Offices.
C R6716

TO BE LET—Fort, Pitha Street, Barber Lane, Shops and Godown.
C R6715

TO LET—ROOMS, or SHOPS, and a bungalow, with garden near the sea-shore, Ismail Buildings, Kuria. Apply to the same address. Proprietor MOHAMMED BAWLA.
C R6752.

OFFICES TO LET—In Elphinstone Circle Nos. 17 and 22. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphonstone Circle.
C R6751

TO BE LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLAT, all modern conveniences, latest sanitary fittings, electric light, fan and gas stove, very comfortable, moderate rent, Apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C R6770.

TO LET at Andheri on Murzban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, *Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style* for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRUDIN KAMRUDIN, Murzban Road, Andheri.
C15786

TO LET—A nice, airy and commodious OFFICE open to the West, adjoining the National Bank, suitable for Doctors, Engineers, Merchants and Insurance or other Joint Stock Companies. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 15941

TO BE LET—For cotton waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown. Tank Street, Surtee Moholla, opposite Kondar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHOMEDALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombekar Street, No. 75.
C R6676

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A FLAT of about six rooms on Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, Chowpaty or Gamdevi side. Write or call D. MOHANLAL & CO., Jackeria Masjid, Bombay 3.
D R6786

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

CHESTERFIELD set comprising one settee and 2 Easy chairs well upholstered in Khaki, packed in canvas and crates and delivered on Rail here Rs. 315/- Local Rs. 270/- delivered free. WINDGATE & CO., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
H R6788

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL, MUSSOORIE.

(L. Mansa Ram Hotel)

An ideal place to stay centrally situated, bright Airy, well furnished and electric lighted, separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER, Ganesh Ind., Hotel.

Telegrams: 'GANESH MUSSOORIE'.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters: stocked in sizes of 30 60 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 30 Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 3825.

WONDERFUL—Ye owners of Gins and Mills. Rush in; get your names registered. German Cotton Baling Presses: cheap-strong and durable; working easy; can be erected in no time. Also American Kerosine Engines: 6½ H P Fuel consumption, very economic. Going cheap. Address Box No. 9141 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R6765

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B. H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long Loudon Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt, 10 and 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One well-mounted BLUE BULL'S HEAD, two of black Buck, garden of standard roses in tubs, one pair pedigree black Leghorns, spaniel dogs and other birds, going cheap. Owner leaving India. Apply sharp DESAI AGENCY, Basawal.
N R6784

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—By private treaty to sell following properties. Elphinstone Road BUFFALLO STABLE, with stalls 700 and 1 chawl, yards 9445, lease 99, renewable, Cadtl Road, BUNGALOWS, yards 6797. Pension Tax; CHISTI MANSION, opposite Grant Road Station yards 998 Foras land. Reynold Road JAHERA MANZIL, yds 973, lease 99, renewable. Apply to S. S. PARPIA, Agent, Don-tad Cross Lane No. 21 or Mr. B. D. Lam, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower.
G C15925

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One brand New OVERLAND 4 Touring fitted with spare rim and tyre, side curtains, Hood cover, tools, and oil side lamps. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle.)
J.A. R.6635.

OVERLAND CAR—Motor in perfect order, Mudguards require slight repairs and painting if desired to make it seem quite new. Apply to Box No. 9137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6758

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPORTS.

KING'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RACING

CLIENTS who followed King's Instructions on the last day of Bombay Races 1923 made a PROFIT of 1417 per cent. (one thousand four hundred and seventeen per cent.) Capital required was Rupees twenty only.

Why not make racing a profit as well as a pleasure? You can only do this by following King's Instructions. Applicable to all races. Write now enclosing Rupees five for the first lesson of the course of King's Instructions as advertised in all leading newspapers. Address L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INSURANCE—Against Prickly heat by a Turkish Bath with massage. For health, strength and beauty. For one and all—separate arrangements for Ladies and Children by qualified nurse, 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway.
T R6786.

AUCTION AT BANGALORE—Very valuable sites for shop premises on Brigade Road one of the busiest business quarters of Bangalore. Sale 5 p.m. 27th March, 1923. Plans and terms of sale on application to FRANK ABRAHAM, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
T. R.6790.

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Rs. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt as new...	
Gujerati Remington 3, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable,	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY. Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers in local booking travelling over 50 miles on and from the 29th March to 2nd April, 1923, available for completion of the return journey by 12 midnight on 4th April, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th March, 1923.
C15939

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SERVICE of Mr. SHAIKH FAZAL ELLAHIE Gujrat, (Punjab) as our Canvassing Agent has been DISPENSED WITH and that we shall not be responsible for the execution of any orders booked by him or any advance amounts paid to him on our behalf.

C. AARON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cotton Piecegoods,
PAPPINISSERRI, Malabar

19-2-1923. C15878

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Firms, Private parties and individuals interested in taking up the "SELLING AGENCY" on liberal terms for Provinces, Districts and Towns in India for Boiled Linseed Oil, Oil-paints, Distempers and kindred products manufactured by "The Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works Ltd." Further particulars and terms of Agency will be obtained from the undersigned on payment of eight annas.

WACH ADOSHI & CO.,
(Managing Agents.)

near Byculla Bridge,
Byculla, Bombay.
R6757

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have cancelled the appointment of The Advertisers Distributing Syndicate as Agents for canvassing advertisements on our behalf.

We have to notify to the public not to deal with them or make any payments on our behalf to them as regards the Excelsior and Empire Advertising Curtains.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.,
BOMBAY.
C15879

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY.

PAPER AND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

WE beg to announce that we have removed our office to MANGALDAS ROAD, Shop No. 26 of Princess Street Cloth Market Building and in future all inquires, Correspondence etc., should be forwarded to our new address.
R6728

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1922.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Tulsidas Vassonji as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Tulsidas Vassonji and Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 14th day of March to the 28th day of March, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1923.
C15947

TENDERS.

S. S. "GLENGORM CASTLE."

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Undersigned for the purchase of Timber Troop fittings on board this vessel now lying at Anchor in Bombay Harbour.

The Fittings consist of Scantlings and boardings Hammocks Racks and Mess Tables, etc. The timber is best European Pine and is open to inspection. The Price tendered must include cost of dismantling and removal.

Tenders must be submitted by 12 noon on the 15th instant. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, S. S. "Glengorm Castle."

12th March, 1923.
TA C15948

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 20th day of March 1923 for

I—The supply of Stationery during the year 1923-24.
II—The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1923-24.
III—Watering certain trees.

Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing materials may be seen by the Tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office, as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Chief Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.)
5-3-1923.
TA. C.15901.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of Assistant Traffic Manager in the Office of the Chief Traffic Manager in G.I.P. Railway, at Rs. 700 rising according to the Junior scale to Rs. 1,150. There is an efficiency bar at Rs. 800. The selected applicants will be eligible for promotion to the Senior Scale which carries a maximum of Rs. 1,550. A thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of Indian railway rating is essential. Applications should be made in writing only to the undersigned not later than 31st March 1923 and the envelopes should be marked "Assistant Traffic Manager."

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th March 1923.
C.15952.

NOTICE.

THE LOKAMANYA TILAK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Lokamanya Tilak Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at the company's office at 207, Girgaon Road, on Saturday the 17th March 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) as resolved at the third general meeting held at the above place on 28th February, 1923. All the shareholders are requested to attend.

BHADKAMKAR LIMAYE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

207, Girgaon Road, 10th March, 1923.
R6785

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff
versus
SARDAR MANJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale, dated the 17th day of June, 1918, order dated 10th day of February, 1919 and Judge's order dated 8th April 1920 and 21st January 1921, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1923, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of land or ground measuring 125 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and also in all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house consisting three floors built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Maneckji but with the exception of the following rooms viz. two rooms on the first floor, measuring 26 2/9 and 18 2/3 square yards respectively and one loft, consisting of two rooms Nos. 1 and 2, situate between the ground floor and the 1st floor and together admeasuring about 51 square yards and forming part of the premises belonging to the said Agiary all which piece or parcel of land is situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts including the land belonging to the said Agiary and measuring 377 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 871, 695, 699- and New Survey Nos. 2/8887, 2/8888, 2/8889 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41, 43 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Perozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy 1st Baronet, on or towards the East partly by a gully and partly by the house of the said Perozbai and on or towards the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by Raghunath Dadaji Street and on or towards the South by the old Police Court Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th Sa and 8b defendants abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C15889

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMSHANKER MOHANLAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, High Court, and a widower, lately residing at Thakoredwar, without the Fort of Bombay, to the joint family property ..... Deceased.

GIRJASHANKER PRANSHANKER MOHANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakoredwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 2nd day of March, 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15949

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN TWO LEASES AND THE PROPERTY AT SANKLI STREET.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Bomanji H. Generalna Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the abovenamed deceased's right, title and interest in two leases in respect of the pieces of land and the property at Sankli Street.

DESCRIPTION OF LEASES.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras land or ground on the Northern side of Sankli Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 964 square yards or thereabouts of a moiety of the passage or road nine feet in breadth on the Eastern side of the said land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1/3542 and bounded on or towards the East by the said passage on or towards the West by the property to Borah Jiwaji Jafferji and others on or towards the North by another property of Thacker Morarji Gopalji and on or towards the South by the said Sankli Tank New Road with all its rights, easements and appurtenances demised in perpetuity by the said Thacker Morarji Gopalji unto Samuel Esaji at the yearly rent of Rs. 255 and subject to the covenants and conditions contained therein.

Lot NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras land or ground on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 954 square yards or thereabouts, nine feet in breadth on the Eastern side of the said land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1/3542 and bounded on or towards the East by the vacant land on or towards the West by the property belonging to Borah Jivaji Jafferji and others on or towards the North by other land of the said Thacker Morarji Gopalji and on or towards the South the other portion of the said land belonging to the lessor and leased to the lessees, with all its rights, easements and appurtenances demised in perpetuity by the said Thacker Morarji Gopalji unto the said Samuel Essaji his heirs, Executors and administrators and assignees at the yearly rent of Rs. 255 subject to the covenants and conditions contained therein.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT. NO. 3—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement and building standing thereon situate at Sanklia Tank New Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts inclusive of a moiety nine feet in breadth of a passage or road situate on the East side by the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the adjoining land under Old No. 102 New No. 13607 Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 1/3542 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 3971 (1) Street No. 158 Sankli Street as bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Agri Krishnaji Nagirji and others on or towards the South by the land of the said Bomanji Hormasji Generalna now leased to Santaram Wishwanath and Ranchordas Anandji on or towards the East by the feet wide passage and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars please apply to undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dumbwaiters, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Roll Top Writing Tables, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Captain William Bye, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16A, Third Floor, Elphinstone Circle, the following:—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, Ladies and gentlemen's writing tables, drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door, almyrahs, brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, reclining easy chairs, show cases, meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, cabinets teapoys, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1923.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscops with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators, gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.

SS Matiana, Longlands, Middles Brough
SS Jalaputra Pritchett Moulmein.
SS Domala. Willingham Karachi.
SS Kohinoor Wright Colombo.

DEPARTURES

The following vessels began to land yesterday:—

Steamer SS Matiana for Antwerp.

SS Matiana:—The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Matiana. 5,453 tons Captain D. H. Longlands arrived in harbour yesterday from Middles Brough with a general cargo.

SS Jalaputra:—The Scindia Steam Navigation Company's steamer Jalaputra 3,165 tons captain A. L. Pritchett arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

SS Domala:—The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Domala 5,134 tons captain W. E. Willingham arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with general cargo.

SS Kohinoor:—The Turner Morrison Company's steamer Kohinoor 3,240 tons captain J. W. Wright arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo with ballast.

The following vessels obtained their Port clearances yesterday:—

SS Orissa. Warrington Calcutta.
SS Hungarland Lothe Naples.
SS Rio Claro Achin Karachi.
SS Hemland Larson Calcutta.
SS Vindelia. Handerson Liverpool.
SS Maur. Svensen Bangkok.

SS Orissa:—The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Orissa 3,525 tons captain A. F. G. Warrington sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

SS Hangarland:—The steamer Hangarland 3,579 tons captain J. Lothe sailed yesterday from harbour for Naples with a same bottom cargo.

SS Rio Claro:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Rio Claro 2,810 tons captain R. Achin sailed from harbour Karachi with ballast.

SS Hemland:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Hemland 3,403 tons captain A. Larson sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

SS Vindelia:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Vindelia 2,698 tons Captain J. T. Handerson sailed from harbour yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

SS Maur:—The F. E. Campbell Company's steamer Maur 850 tons Captain J. Svensen sailed from harbour yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Naddera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 18th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Corso due about 20th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Mandala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 21st March, Agent Graham and Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow due about 22nd March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 15th March, Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Malcolm (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Crossby Hall due about 19th March, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Windoo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Oran (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Trewallard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Birchenfels due about 14th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Birkenfels due about 24th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 25th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Nekerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.
Rovenkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Hungaria due about 3rd April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 19th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 3rd April, Agent Graham Co.
Bessemer City (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Naples (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Madawaska (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasu Maru due about 18th March, Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 6th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 10th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.
Soudan due about 13th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April. Agent P and O. Co.
Cuerimba due about 21st April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Farna due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.
Kioto due about 14th March, Agent K N Co.
Glenmoor due about 20th March, Agent K N Co.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE &RY FINANCE.

(BY CHANDRIKA PRASAD.)

I would congratulate the Inchcape Committee for one of its main recommendations though not for the other, with regard to the Railway expenditure. The railways are the most expensive and expansive department of the state and require the largest and most serious attention of one who undertakes the great task of devising a sound system of railway finance, administration and general working.

In the past three quarters of a century their working has shown results which by no means can be regarded as satisfactory. According to Government's own showing, there were losses of £51,037,501 from 1858-59 to 1899-00, and gains of £44,252,470 from 1900-01 to 1918-19 or a net loss of £6,785,031. But this statement does not show the transactions of the first ten years from 1848-49 to 1857-58 which showed a net loss of £22,046,194 according to the India Office statement published in the Report of the Select Committee of 1884, nor does it include the interest incurred on the losses year after year for the period of 75 years. If these figures be added to appendix 3 to the Report of the Acworth Committee, the total loss will go up to a high figure. My statement which is made up of figures from Government records, makes a net loss of 288,57 crores from 1848-49 to 1920-21. Half of this sum is in respect of the period after 1908, when Lord Inchcape as President of the Committee of Indian Railway Finance and administration, advised the Government of India to spend 100 millions sterling or more if obtainable, during the eight (8) years from 1908 on capital account of the State Railways. Had that Committee examined the financial results of the railways from commencement to 1908, they would not have made that recommendation. His Lordship is therefore partly responsible for the present financial bankruptcy of the State Railways.

HUGE LOSSES.

There has been a net loss from the railway policy cannot be denied. This fact shows the Railway administration in the past has not been as economical as was expected by Lord Dalhousie, who emphatically declared in 1854 that "the Government never be called upon, after a line shall have been in full operation, to pay the interest guaranteed upon the capital (see page 39 para 160 of the Parliamentary Repirt on the Railways in India to the end of the year 1859).

We have, however, some consolation now that the present Retrenchment Committee have come to a sound conclusion on the question of further capital expenditure on the State Railways. Finding the difficulty of obtaining capital the Committee "cannot believe that it is legitimate under any circumstances to put 67 crores of capital borrowed at a high rate of interest,, into lines which are already a drain on the resources of the state," and the Committee recommend that "except in the case of commitments already entered upon, no further capital expenditure be incurred on those lines until the whole position has been examined by a financial adviser and reviewed by the Government." I entirely agree with this recommendation and congratulate the Committee upon arriving at this conclusion.

In my articles which have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 7th 10th 13th 14th 21st 22nd and 24th February and 3rd March 1923, I have particularly drawn attention to the excessive expenditure, both capital and revenue, which is being incurred on the state railways, regardless of the consequencies. The matter should not be left to a single financial adviser but a strong committee should be appointed to go into the financial results of the past period and to make out a complete statement of the losses and capital expenditure incurred by the Government on account of the railways, and to suggest necessary safe-guards and conditions under which future expenditure on the railways should be incurred on capital account; also to make a searching enquiry into the details of revenue expenditure to ascertain whether the expenditure is incurred on legitimate objects or whether it is capable of curtailment without loss of efficiency. In making this suggestion I may state that there is a large scope for retrenchment in the present expenditure both on establishment and onthe works.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The above quoted recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee is certainly an advance on the safe-guard which was laid down by Lord Salisbury in 1874 and repeated by the Select Committee of 1878-79 that "no works were to be constructed with loans except those likely to be remunerative by yielding annual income equal to the interest on the capital expended including in such capital the interest during construction." It is not known how in the face of this ruling, the Government of India have allowed an expenditure of 18½ crores on the Assam-Bengal Railway, which is on an average losing about 40 lakhs per annum in interest. It has lost over nine crores already from 1895. It is surprising that the Government have provided for a fresh capital outlay of 37.46 lakhs on this line during 1923-24. It has the most costly establishment in India, allowing the highest average salary of Rs. 1118 per month to its superior officers, while the net earnings in 1921-22 gave a return of 0.31 per cent on the capital, with a ratio of 93.75 per cent for working expenses in the Gross Receipts. To stop future drain and recurring burdens upon India the possibilities of this line should be carefully examined. It is such reckless waste of public money that has brought about the present financial crisis on the State Railways, among which no doubt there are many railways which can be worked with net financial gains, only if the cost of the higher officials be kept down to reasonable limits and all inappropriate expenditure now incurred without independent check be stopped. Both these ends can be gained by an independent Committee of enquiry, which should go thoroughly into the matter end should not make recommendations without a sifting enquiry with each and every detail of railway expendture. The serious position now created calls for such an investigation.

It is a matter of regret that neither the Acworth Committee nor the Inchcape Committee have gone thoroughly with the details of railway expenditure. Their recommendations with regard to this expenditure are made only upon a superficial examination of bare facts. But the details to which I refer will go deep into the root causes which have brought about this situation, and which must be eradicated in order to place the Indian railways on a sound basis, which the railways naturally deserve and which the country ought to have for the 900 crores it has sunk in the railways.

I strongly protest against the present recommendation of the Inchcape Committee for the further increase to the salary of the proposed General Managers of Railways. It is surprising to read this recommendation Are not the present Agents General Managers already? Were they not styled as "Managers" before June 1912 on the State-worked railways? If they did not in the past watch the financial results of their undertakings, surely the proposed increases to their salaries would not improve the finances.

If the railways are to be worked on sound lines, first of all their accounts should be clearly drawn up, showing the total costs incurred up to date by the State, whether from general revenue or from borrowed funds whether incurred on first construction or to meet deficits of working expenses or of interest charges.

Such a statement will create responsibility on the managers to earn a reasonable return on the State outlay.

Next step is to overhaul all the items upon which the top heavy expenditure is being incurred, to place the matter beyond doubt whether the expenditure is legitimate or otherwise, and to stop all unnecessary, irregular, or illegitimate expenditure in all departments of each railway.

The expendture has so long been left to executive departments without any independant check. The only check which was exercised by Government Consulting Engineers, was abolished in 1908 at the instance of the Companies, backed up by Sir Thomas Robertson and the Mackay Committee. Even the present recommendation is for an extension of the autocratic powers of the proposed General Manager.

Even the check by the Consulting Engineers was not sufficient. Since then the expenditure has gone up considerably. Even the Acworth Committee saw the need of personal inspection of lines when they made the recommendation (para 111 of their Report) for the strengthening of the technical staff on the proposed Railway Commission.

The proposal for the raising of salaries of the Managers to a figure beyond Rs. 6000 per month is most lavish. It is the high salaries of the higher officials which have made the railways so expensive. As I have already shown, the present salaries of the higher officials in India are considerably higher than those paid for corresponding work on the continent of Europe, in China and in Japan.

We are vaguely told that the salaries of General Managers in England are much, higher but are the general conditions in India similar to those in England? If comparison of India with an outside country were to be made, it should be made with Japan; even Japan is economically better than India, still a comparison with the Japanese State Railways will be nearer the marks than that with England. Here is a comparison with the scale of salaries on the Japanese State Railways, which I received from the Railway Minister of Japan in 1922:—

	Actual monthly Salaries in Rs. India	Maximum salaries of the highest officials in Rs. per month. Japan
Management Deptt. ...	3000 to 4000	1000
Way and Works ...	2400 to 3000	650
Transportation	2250 to 2750	650
Rolling Stock	2300	650
Traffic	2500	650

The scale of maximum salaries in Japan is as follows; converting the Japanese yen at Rs. 1-8 each:— x

	Rs. per month.
Minister for Railways ...	1000
Vice Minister and Engr.-in-Chief.	812½
Director Central Administration...	650
Councillors ...	650
Divisional Superintendents ...	650
Engineers	750
Private Secretaries	558¼
Junior Secretaries	512½
Assistant Engineers ...	240

India should cut its coat according to its cloth. The example of Japan is a fair guidance. x

I do not advise immediate reduction of the salaries of the present officials who may be allowed to work up their time, but for all future entrants a scale somewhat on the levies of Japan should be laid down and strictly adhered to. If Japan can find suitable officials for the salaries she pays; if the continental countries find suitable officials for similar salaries, India should also find its servants according to its means. India does not want to close its railways or to make them prohibitively costly by receiving the Rates and Fares, merely to pay high salaries to the higher officials and to incur unnecessary expenses.

I would strongly advise the country to raise its voice against this recommendation of the Inchcape Committee. By keeping quiet over the recommendations of the Mackay Committee in 1908, India has lost no less than 150 crores in interest on the accumulated losses of the last century. By allowing the present recommendation for the increased salaries of the proposed General Managers and for the maintenance of the present high salaries of the other officials, India will never get its railways to work on economic lines; India will be sealing the fate of its largest national asset.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET

Mr. T. H. Price writes in the "Commerce and Finance" of February 7th:—

Cotton futures were less aggressively strong last week but it cannot be said that spot cotton declined much. The weaker tone of the speculative market was ascribed to the liquidation of some large professional operators who were leaving for Florida and to the tenseness of the strain that has been caused by the French occupation of the Ruhr. This has been to some extent offset by Great Britain's acceptance of Secretary Mellon's proposal for the settlement of England's debt to the United States, but as the settlement must be ratified by Congress its effect is as yet purely sentimental.

Needed rains in Texas and some rather wild and premature predictions of a large acreage next season have also tempered the general bullishness of the trade, but none of these things can be said to have had much effect upon those who are holding the relatively small supply of spot cotton and no one really expects much of a decline in the market.

The export movement has picked up again and is now within 100,000 bales of last year. British trade is gaining and one of our Liverpool friends who is well informed writes us as follows:

Cotton would be higher still here but for the fear of something ugly happening over this French affair and people are reducing their commitments. Only recently a prominent cotton man, a friend of mine, told me that they had resold over 25,000 longs, and another firm rather more than that, clients' cotton, washing to secure profits and take no interest either way for the present. Otherwise Manchester is doing distinctly better and it looks as if foreign buyers are getting alarmed at the evident scarcity ahead, but spinners' profits are very thin.

The cotton goods market in New York has been rather more active at higher prices and jobbers in St. Louis and Chicago report a good business in hand and in prospect. New York Cotton Exchange seats have sold at dol. 29,000, which is within dol. 1,000 of the record price of dol. 30,000 and there is a general expectation of activity when spring opens. As to whether it will be at a higher or lower level there is rather more difference of opinion than formerly. There are many who really believe that next year's acreage will be an unusually large one, but there is no way of verifying or disapproving this belief.

But the controlling influence will be the news from Europe. If some settlement of the Franco-German imbroglio could be found the market would probably bound upward instantly. Failing a consummation so desirable continued caution seems to be advisable, for even though war may be unthinkable because the Germans have no weapons it is equally unthinkable that continental Europe can recover its economic normalcy under present conditions.

INDIAN TARIFF AGAINST IMPORTED TEXTILES.

The attitude of India has been adversely affected by the further decline in the value of the rupee and by the fear that in the forthcoming Budget the tariff against imported textiles will be increased. If merchants knew for certain what was going to happen they would be able to make up their minds. Meanwhile they are bound to take precautions. It is interesting to learn that in one letter received by this week's mail the opinion was expressed that there is not likely to be any change in the duty. Perhaps that is too much to hope for.

At the moment Indian outlets seem to be keener about fancies and light bleaching cloths than about grey staples. Offers made for grey shirtings are unworkable, and whatever business can be arranged is in very small lots. Dhoties are quiet, and it is said that some manufacturers of these are getting anxious for replenishments. All kinds of fancies are in steady request, and better prices can be commanded for these than for staples. Karachi has taken white mulls in quantity and Calcutta seems to be ready to buy when she is convinced that values have grounded. There is not the slightest doubt that the considerable buying during January was at very low prices.—"Manchester Guardian."

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Feb. 21.

With the better arrivals of seed and the prospects of oil in plenty, linseed oil in the near positions has been in less active demand, and values have dropped sharply to £38 for oil for prompt delivery £37 month, and £35 March-April. The forward positions also eased but are again firmer, further enquiries from America for May-August and later having been reported. Cotton oils are offering better and on the whole are slightly lower on the week, crude Egyptian being quoted £38 spot and technical refined (soap makers' grade) £40 10s. per ton ex-Hull mill. Edible refined has been in fair request and is quoted at £42-10s. A steady trade is passing in crude soya bean oil, and palm kernel oil has advanced in selling value. Castor oil steady and unchanged.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed has shown a downward tendency, and for afloat and January-February shipment is worth round £17 15s., but this is still considered too high. America has been a large buyer of Argentine linseed this year, and this, combined with reports of a lesser yield than estimated, have caused the Plate market to be firm. English crushers have, however, operated very cautiously, the supplies on passage to Britain and the Continent are steadily increasing. A fair business has been done in Egypt cotton-seed at reduced prices.—"Manchester Guardian."

ENGINEERING TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 21.

There is plenty of evidence locally that the engineering trades are experiencing a slow but steady improvement. Manufacturers know that a great need for material exists in markets abroad, and that only the financial troubles of our foreign customers stand in the way of a rush of orders. Competition for available contracts is very keen, and prices have been so finely cut that many have reached pre-war level, in some cases dropped below it.

The steam engine and boiler sections are still quiet. The bulk of orders received are for electrical supplies; there is a continued demand for electric plant for municipal power stations both at home and in the Colonies.

Foreign and Colonial inquiry has increased since the New Year, though a good deal of it is merely for price-checking purposes.—"Manchester Guardian."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	50
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New York market declined owing to unfavourable cables and to foreign selling.

Mid. Americans Spot Moderate request			16.66
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	..	..	17·85
New York, 11 a.m.	May	..	30 84
(As known in Liverpool at	July	..	30·94
closing time.) ..	Oct.	..	26·44
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar.	..	30 32
	Oct.	..	25 99

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

Months	To-day's prices.
March	17.0
April	17·30
May	17·65
June	17.70
July	17 85
August	17 90
September	17.95
October	18.00
November	18 05
Dec.	18.08
Jan.	18.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 12

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16 11
April	15.99
May	16 94
June	15.79
July	15.70
Aug	15.80
Sept.	14 77
Oct.	14.38
Nov.	14.16
Dec.	14.01
Jan.	13,91
Feb	13.86

Tone:—Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Mar. 12.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.17
April	..
May	16·02
June	..
July	15.78
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15 41
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	18 95
February	..

EGYPTIANS—

May	17.0
July	18,00

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following are the figures for the total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) In the eleven months April to February of—

[IN THOUSANSDS OF RUPEES].

	1921-22.	1922-23.
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS		
Special duties		
Liquors—		
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	10,49	12,72
Spirits and liqueurs	1,76,92	1,98,03
Wines	11,37	9,92
Sugar, all sorts excluding confectionery	6,20,17	4,07,58
Tobacco	84,55	1,51,18
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	6,67	4,49
Mineral oils	73,67	94,71
Arms, ammunition, and military stores, other than gunpowder and other arms assessable to duty at 30 per cent ad valorem ..	6,72	7,75
Opium	2	2
Cotton yarn and thread (a)	..	46,11
Cotton piecegoods—		
Grey	2,21,61	3,04,80
White	1,27,55	1,51,38
Coloured	82,06	1,37,08
Matches	92,82	1,42,84
Duty at 2 1/2 per cent.		
Machinery	89,17	58,56
Other articles	2,40	2,13
Duty at 10 per cent.		
Metals—Iron and Steel	50,37	1,69,35
Railway plant and rolling stock	42,30	1,01,39
Other articles	1,41	2,55
Duty at 15 per cent.		
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	75,14	1,12,74
Raw mat rials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (b)	38,27	65,21
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
Cutlery and hardware, other than electroplated ware, and implements and instruments, other than musical (c)	1,15,43	1,23,75
Metals other than Iron and Steel	51,58	98,82
Yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures (d)	44,93	69,29
All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured (e)	2,37,94	3,46,28
Miscellaneous	55,07	36,20
Duty at 30 per cent.		
Motor cars and cycles (f)	45,21	51,41
Silk piecegoods and other manufactured of silk (g)	46,81	74,37
Pmeumatic rubber tyres and tubes (f)	18,61	29,17
Other articles (h)	53,01	89,22
TOTAL IMPORTS ..	24,82,22	30,99,05
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS		
Hides and skins, raw (a)	46,64	40,01
Jute—		
Raw	95,01	1,37,63
Manufactured	1,53,70	1,65,64
Rice	63,68	91,94
Tea	44,65	42,33
TOTAL EXPORTS ..	4,03,68	4,77,55
SEA CUSTOMS—MISCELLANEOUS	14,77	10,38
LAND CUSTOMS	12,31	15,93
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES	2,08,60	1,69,56
" " " MOTOR SPIRIT	63,10	64,58
" " " KEROSENE	..	83,94
WAREHOUSE AND WHAARF RENTS	49	49
MISCELLANEOUS	9,64	6,40
GRAND TOTAL ..	31,94,81	39,27,88

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m. Nomination Day for the co-option of Municipal Councillors.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual genl. meeting, Graham's Bldg., Parsee Bazaar, 3 p.m. H. E. the Governor attending.

THURSDAY, March 15.

The Akbar Mfg. and Press Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Akbar Bldg., 203, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Ladies' public meeting re Gandhi Week Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

SATURDAY, March 17.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public meeting re Gandhi Week, Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, 8-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

COOPER—Cowasjee Maneckjee. Cooper share-broker. Son-in-law late Hormasjee Nusserwanjee Ghuzder, and father of Maneckjee, Hormasjee, Dhunjishaw and Pirozeshaw died Tuesday evening. Funeral this after noon 3 B. T. No. 5 new Queens Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra S. S. "Shuja" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 16th March.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 21st March.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS,

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting by invitation of all those who desire to work actively for the National Conference will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, 72 Apollo Street, Fort All members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Presidents of Municipalities and District Boards in the Presidency and notable public workers who believe in constitutional or Parliamentary action who have been invited to attend for the purposes of electing an Executive and drawing a programme of active propaganda all over the Presidency.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The fourth ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 56th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. K. Natarajan will deliver an address in English on "The Prarthana Samaj, its relation to the past, its work in the present and its message for the future" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Ranjan Chawl, Khari Road Bandra, to commemorate the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. G. B. Trivedi Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and Sheth Chotani will speak on the occasion. Our depressed class brethren are specially invited to attend the meeting. Khaddar and sweets will be distributed at the meeting to the depressed class brehren. All are cordially invited to attend. Special seats will b creserved for ladies.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

ACHARYA ROY PAYS VISIT,

Acharya Roy paid a visit to the National Medical College, Bombay, at 11-30 yesterday morning. The hall was packed with the students of the college as well as those of the other national institutions in Bombay. Dr. Roy was taken all over the college and the residency and expressed his great satisfaction at what he saw. Dr. Kothare in introducing him to the students said that Dr. Roy was one of the greatest scientists of the world and even he had been convinced of the Khadi movement of Mahatma Gandhi and had taken to it in right earnest.

Dr. Roy afer thanking the college authorities for having given him an opportunity to meet the students, said that he was very much impressed with he strenuous work, which both the staff and the students were carrying on, to make the college a success. He said that for nearly 20 years he was connected with the Government Medical College of Calcutta and it was indeed a miracle that in his old age he should be connected with Calcutta National Medical College, an outcome of the N. C. O. movement. He further added that he always yearned to meet the students of National Colleges and loved to see their young faces cheerful in the free national atmosphere. He then expressed his best wishes that the efforts of the promoters would prove quite fruitful and that they would develop one of the best medicine-teaching colleges in India.

Prof. Kale in proposing a vote of thanks compared Dr. Roy to the great German scientist Bunsen who had remained a bachelor throughout his life. Bunsen said that it was so because he had no time to marry and the same was the case with Dr. Roy.

Dr. Bhadkamkar then thanked the Acharya for having taken the trouble to visit the College though pressed with engagements. The pleasant function then came to a close.

H. H. AGA KHAN AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived here this morning by the Bombay Mail and was given a hearty reception at the station. There was a huge crowd present on the platform. Major Goldie, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor was present at the station to received His Highness who with him drove to the Government House where His Highness stays.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

ABOLITION OF TOLL BARS URGED.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Tuesday Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia at the outset asked for leave to lay before the Council a copy of a memorial sent to H. E. the Governor by the Zorastrian Association praying for exemption from the levy of compensation fixed by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the riot of 1921.

The permission was granted.

Consideration was then resumed on Mr. A. N. Surve's resolution running as follows:—

This Council recommends to Government not to recover the amount of money—which is to be recovered—from the citizens of Bombay in connection with the disturbances that took place in November 1921 at the time of the Royal visit.

This resolution was fully discussed a few days ago when it was moved. Mr. Surve replying to the debate urged the Government to pay the compensation from the public revenue, as he said, no precaution was taken by the police to prevent the disturbance.

Mr. Hayward, the Home Member, replying said no case was made out for the Government to pay the compensation. The idea itself, he said, would not appeal to the Council. Besides, a large portion of the amount of award was already recovered, it would not be right for the Council to interfere at this stage.

The motion was negatived not a single member saying "aye" in its support.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav then moved:—

That for the purpose of reducing the excessively high proportion of the advanced communities among the untrained vernacular teachers in the Central and Southern Divisions this Council recommends to H. E. the Governor acting with his Minister to pass an order to give during the next ten years preference to the duly qualified candidates belonging to the Non-Brahim backward communities including the Marathas and the depressed classes at the time of making temporary and permanent appointments in the two divisions.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi in opposing the resolution said he sympathised with the aspirations of the backward communities but he could not allow any class of people being excluded from public service. He would support if the demand was to give certain percentage of posts to the backward communities.

Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister Minister of Educations said the power of appointment of new teachers was in the hands of the local boards and the Government had nothing to do with it.

The motion was negatived, only ten voting for it and thirty-three against it.

Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai then moved the following resolution which was agreed to without dissussion:—

This Council recommends that Government be pleased to rule that in Municipal districts where by-laws have been framed with the sanction of the Government under section 48, clauses (n), (o), (p), (r), and (s) of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901, the the control of the revenue authorities under the Land Revenue Code and the rules there under in so far as the building operations are concerned should be withdrawn as superfluous.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then moved:—

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council the introduction of legislation at the next session of this Council on the lines of the unanimous report of the Industrial Disputes Committee.

Mr. Kanji said more than a year has passed since the Industrial Disputes Committee presided over by Sir Stanley Reed issued their report and he failed to see why Government had not introduced legislation in the Council.

Mr. A. N. Surve in supporting the motion said the city required legislation very badly as the labour was unorganised.

Mr. Hayward said the question was under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Joe Addyman (European, Bombay City) in supporting the resolution said the delay on the part of the Government had been unnecessary. Although a great deal of time had passed nothing practical seemed to have done to solve the labour question. What they wanted was an impartial tribunal whom they could appeal in case of labour trouble.

In view of the Home Member's assurance that the question was under consideration Mr. Kanji withdrew his resolution.

ABOLITION OF TOLL BARS.

Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud then moved: This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that toll bars on all provincial roads be abolished.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmedanagar District) opposed the motion and said the toll did not inconvenience anybody except some dishonest person who wanted to evade payment.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi supported and said Government had resorted to toll bars because they were tight of money.

The Hon. Minister in charge having assured the Council that the Government will gradually abolish the toll bars the Hon. mover withdrew his motion.

Mr. R. G. Salgar then moved:—

This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that the second Revision Settlement of the Malsiras Taluka in the Sholapur District for the year 1920-21 should be suspended altogether till the Nira Right Bank Canal comes into actual use for the agriculturists and the Barsi Light Railway actually begins to work in the Taluka.

Debate on this resolution was postponed till Thursday and the Council adjourned till 12 noon to-day.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund.

Anonymous. ... ... Rs. 400/-

MUNICIPAL DINNER.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of his Excellency the Governor's speech at the Municipal Dinner on 12th instant:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—On no less than four previous occasions I have enjoyed your hospitality in this Hall, and on each occasion my host and I have taken the opportunity to discuss some of the problems important to our city and to describe our aims and ambitions for meeting them. look back—on this the last occasion that I shall have the honour of being your guest in this Hall—over the years that have elapsed since I first spoke to you and talked of some of the plans and hopes I had for this great city.

In the course of the last few days I have been re-reading those speeches of mine, and whether that was wise or not, I am not quite sure. At any rate, I have done so, and one thing stands out to me more clearly than anything else. It is the striking way in which all, public bodies, their constructive commercial associations and communities have co-operated in the great civic and social task to which we have laid our hands. So when I listened, Sir, to your extremely lucid and able review of the work of this Corporation during the last year, I felt that we must all have felt proud and satisfied to see how zealously this Corporation has thrown itself into the work of providing for Bombay's future, and how wisely they have made provision for its inevitable expansion, and I hope you will permit me therefore to say a few words upon certain of the more important projects which you are undertaking. First of all I am sorry to hear from you, Mr. President, that you foresee further difficulties in regard to your *drainage* scheme. I hope, however, that you are, perhaps wisely, exaggerating the dangers ahead for I feel confident that any differences that may arise between this Corporation and the Trustees of the Port will be amicably and speedily settled and that no necessity will arise for the intervention of Government.

The programme of *water-supply works* which you have devised, admirably combines the boldness and the foresight which are essential to meet your difficulties in this connection: and I am very glad to learn that you are determined to carry it out as rapidly as possible. And I would like to tender to you the same congratulation and the same advice in regard to your roads. I know, of course, that roads like surgical cases must be worse before they can be better, and I therefore regard the present discomforts of locomotion in Bombay only as encouraging evidences of your energy and activity. But I confess that I am sometimes tempted to wish that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's unfaltering and praiseworthy insistence upon the advantages of asphalt roads had taken effect either a little before or a little after my period of office as Governor.

CITY'S HEALTH.

In regard to the *city's health*, I must at once admit that this is in my judgment infinitely the most important problem which has to be faced in Bombay in the near future. Statistics have already been given to show what is the state of affairs in regard to medical relief in Bombay, but they are so striking that to my mind they cannot be too often repeated. This is the first city in India yet its hospitals can only provide accommodation at the rate of ½ a bed per 1000 of the population, while in Calcutta, Madras and Lahore the ratio is 2½, 3 and 7 per 1000 respectively. Bombay and Calcutta have practically the same total population in Calcutta 4,75,000 citizens are treated annually as compared with only 2,40,000 in Bombay. This is the state of our hospital accommodation at a time when the incidence of disease is so heavy on the population, that 15 to 20 per cent. of the mill-hands in Bombay are always absent from duty principally on account of sickness, whereas in Ahmedabad the average of absentees is only 4 per cent. Why in our hospitals here accommodation is so limited that serious cases have often to be laid upon the floors, the alternative being to turn them away. This is no question of adequate maintenance: it is a question of expansion. Although plans have long been ready for adding to the J. J. Hospital ten new blocks each holding 120 new beds, we cannot proceed for lack of funds. My Government and this Corporation are between them responsible for the provision of medical relief in Bombay, and I know that each is equally proud of the reputation of this city which each rightly believes to be the greatest in the East. I would therefore make an earnest appeal to you for your assistance and co-operation in this matter as in so many others, so that we may spare no effort to remove this blot from the scutcheon of Bombay. And through you I appeal to the rich public of Bombay to help this cause by large donations or alternatively by the endowment of beds. I do not know if you realise how large a proporion of hospital accommodation in other countries is provided by voluntary subscription. In Glasgow, an industrial and shipping centre like Bombay, in the single year 1921 private individuals donated towards their hospitals a sum greater than the total annual expenditure on hospitals in Bombay. I know the liberality and philanthropy of the Bombay public and I do not believe that it will be long before they have set this matter right and rivalled even the great cities of Europe in their generosity towards the sick and poor.

CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT.

Mr. President, you have referred in your speech to certain controversies that have taken place in the last year between this Corporation and Government, and I should like to thank you for the courteous and amicable terms of that reference and to assure you that I share your confidence that the causes of difference will soon be removed. My one desire since I have been here has been to preserve, intact the warm and friendly relations that have traditionally existed betwee the Government and the Corporation. Y have always treated us fairly: we want to do the same by you. Of course, controversy and differences of opinion must arise from time to time: we are both very live bodies; but even when we thought you mistaken and you thought us wrong I have, personally in almost every case, tried to see to it that our replies to you were framed in courteous and friendly language and that our actions were such as to show you that we were anxious to meet your point of view so far as we possibly could. There are still one or two important matters on which we have yet to reach an agreement, but pray believe me that in the consideration of these matters we desire to do what is fair and square by you no more and no less.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

And now I am detaining you rather longer than I meant, but there are two other matters to which I feel I must refer: and one of them is the matter which is nearest my heart and will be so long after I have left Bombay. I mean the work of the Development Department. It is because I have taken so much interest in its schemes that I have always welcomed criticism of them and always endeavoured to meet it as fully as possible. And I hope and believe that now that our schemes are advancing so rapidly, the public of Bombay is feeling an increasing measure of confidence in regard to their results. But I have noticed lately that some criticism has been directed against the chawls which have been and are being constructed. There is, of course, the general criticism that we ought not to build chawls at all, and if unlimited land were available, I would attach greater weight to it. I quite agree that the ideal form of housing is not the chawl, but ideals are expensive things unfortunately, and if we had waited until land was selling in Bombay at a rate cheap enough to allow of some better form of housing, at a rate, say, of four to six annas a square yard, then I think you will agree that we should have waited for ever.

And then there is a variety of criticism directed against the particular form of chawl. Some of it is good, sane criticism, such as that contained in a recent resolution of this Corporation. Such criticism is always welcome, and I am glad to say that we have been able to carry out one of your suggestions (regarding the provision of nahanis) and are carefully considering the other regarding the window arrangements. And some of the criticism is vague and general and thoroughly condemnatory describing the chawls sometimes as "monstrous and sunless prisons" and sometimes as future Bolshevik seminaries. Well, I can only say that if some of these critics had as close acquaintance at first hand, as I have had, with the filthy indescribable dwellings in which the Bombay industrial workers were living four years ago and still live, they would perhaps have been less severe upon our attempts to replace them.

The Development Directorate is not seeking to provide palaces, but only clean and airy dwellings of the simplest and cheapest type possible in which plenty of light and air will be admitted, protection from sun and rain provided and privacy secured. In this attempt they have had the benefit of experience of other local bodies and of the very valuable advice of the Advisory Committees, and I challenge any critic, given the space available in Bombay and the means at our disposal, to provide these necessities in a cheaper or more expedient manner. But if he can show us how to effect improvements in our model, his suggestions will be welcomed. The people who occupy the chawls have made complaints on very few points, but upon all of them their wishes have been met. Needless to say their principal complaint and the one which we first anticipated was in regard to the rents demanded. We have decided to reduce these for the present so that workmen can now get rooms at rates ranging from Rs. 10 upwards. The economic rent is on an average Rs. 14-8 so that a considerable loss upon the outlay is involved, and although this can be met from the cotton cess at present, the decision of Government must be subject to reconsideration from time to time as the programme proceeds.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DREAMS.

Gentlemen, I am afraid I have repaid you in somewhat full measure for your hospitality to-night, but I have only a few more words to say. You, Mr. President, have been good enough to say some very kind things about myself and such work as I have done here, and I thank you cordially for your references to me. They bring to me, however, a sad reminder that my term in Bombay is drawing to a close, and that this is the last time in which I shall be a guest in this famous Hall, I find but cold comfort in the reflection that so close has been my friendship with the present Corporation that even its official demise is timed to synchronise nearly with my own: but when I think of all that I have attempted to do here, of the great dreams that I have dreamt for this wonderful city, and in my affection for it have striven with all the energy I have to bring to fruition;—then I find much consolation in the thought that the patriotism of the citizens of Bombay will never permit the great traditions of sane and successful administration built up in this Hall to be forgotten or betrayed by future generations: I know that the spirit of those who made those traditions is as alive to-day as it ever was, and I feel confident that their examples will be as keenly followed in the newer and more democratic age which approaches as it ever has been in the past.

CUP-TIE SEMI-FINALS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The following are the draw for the semi-finals of the English Cup:—

Southampton or West Ham versus Derby County at Chelsea.

Sheffield United versus Bolton at Manchester.

The matches will be played on March 24th. —Reuter.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Melbourne.—In fine weather a small attendance saw the match continued. The wicket was good. Victoria made, 617 for 6 and declared. The M. C. C. had made 282 for no wickets when the day's play came to a close and the match was drawn. Of the M. C. C. score Wilson made 142. He reached his century in 197 minutes. Occasionally his hitting was vigorous and his innings included fourteen fours. Hillwood made 122 and completed his century in 245 minutes. He hit sixteen fours. Neither was attractive but displayed illimitable patience and put up a magnificent defence.—Reuter.

For Victoria, who scored 617 for 6 Love made 192, Park 101, Liddicut 102 and Ransford 118 not out.—Reuter

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Berlin.—The death has occurred in Brunswick of Von Mueller, the Commander of the raider "Emden."—Reuter.

NEW COTTON DEPOT.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The inauguration ceremony of the New Cotton Depot at Mazagaon was performed yesterday by Sir George Lloyd in the presence of a large number of guests.

The Depot is near the mills and the Docks. On the east side of the Depot is the Railway yard, with stations and offices. There are 6¾ miles of track within the yard, with a design for 24 Goods sheds, each 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, each giving room for standing 2,000 bales at a time. Out of these 16 have been actually constructed, arranged continuously in echelon, to allow of separate sidings for each shed. The sheds have flat roofs, and on three of them offices and quarters are erected. The Cotton Godowns are 178 in number, erected in 20 blocks, each block being 111 feet long, 43 ft. wide and 30 ft. high. Each godown will accommodate 7,500 bales of cotton if stacked 18 bales high. The whole of the construction including foundation piles, ventilators, etc., is of reinforced concrete. The roofs are arched, and protected by a covering of Malthoid. The work was finally sanctioned by the Trustees in August 1920, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,16,667, and was sarted in September of the same year. Various additional works and improvements have since raised the cost to Rs. 1,62,62,036."

Mr. P. R. Cadell in asking Sir George to perform the inauguration gave a history of the spinning and weaving industry in Bombay since the advent of the English and said: The cotton depot was first situated in front of the Town Hall, and thence transferred to Colaba in 1844 as it was very convenient for the trade and the Port Trust was established in 1873. The Princess and the Victoria Docks were then constructed and the Port Trust railway was approvel in 1900. The reclamation then began amounting to 571 acres, adding 4½ per cent to the area of the Island. It was carried out between 1909 and 1913 by dredging from the bed of the harbour, with surfacing of earth brought from Trombay etc. Many other depots were constructed on the reclamation in addition to the cotton depot. A scheme for new docks in the north of the Island was now in preparation.

The cotton depot construction began early after the war and was finished in September last costing Rs. 163 lakhs. All the 178 godowns constructed were applied for, and the construction of more was in contemplation. Cotton would not be allowed to be carried to Colaba by rail after september 1.

Mr. Cadell thanked the committee and members of the East India Association for their cooperation and assistance. Much relief would be afforded by the transfer of the cotton depot to Sewree, and the heavy traffic in the Fort would disappear. Large areas of land would also be available for building purposes. Until the rail, tram and road communications were improved the Depot would not reach the highest point of usefulness, and he trusted that all difficulties in the way of those extensions would be overcome.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd in the course of his address said:—

A great deal of work has been done in connection with the cultivation of cotton by the agricultural department. In addition to this we have enacted legislation for controlling the transport of cotton so as to prevent deterioration of the better class varieties by admixture and we have agreed to and supported proposals for carrying on scientific research into cotton production under the control of the Central Cotton Committee. It will also be remembered that to meet the hardships on the producer created by the uncertain and wide fluctuations in the price of cotton during the war, a control board was established and through its efforts affairs were so regulated as to allow normal economic causes to operate and to produce stablity.

Ultimately however in response to a demand from the trade, legislation was enacted giving the necessary powers of control to a body set up by the trade itself—the East India Cotton Association. And it is of happy augury that this Association under the able guidance of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas proved its value very soon after it had been embodied. All these measures are steadily adding to the increase in importance and prosperity of the trade and are setting it upon a sure foundation. And now at last in the port of Bombay City the old fashioned matters which have gone unchanged since 1844 have disappeared and given place to a thoroughly up-to-date cotton depot situated within easy reach of the docks and with adequate and up-to-date communication with the long distance terminals and the mill area. To all who take a comprehensive view of the needs of this great port that change may be strikingly symbolical. It symbolises the progressive awakening which has taken place in Bombay in the last decade and has now culminated in an urgent desire for expansion and for the improvement of commercial facilities. The cramping old-fashioned conditions obtaining in Bombay must it has been realised have been done away with because they stifle eevery activity. And so we are gradually getting this vast line of up-to-date depots, and docks and warehouses and storeyards all centralised about one great area to deal with the rapidly expanding import and export trade, while further inland a determined attempt is being made to develop the suburban areas and by this and other means to secure that the great commercial houses can be given up-to-date modern accommodation and (most pressing need of all) to secure room to breathe for all classes of workers in the city. From the harbour and the business areas adequate lines of communications are rapidly being provided with the suburban areas by road and rail and with the outer world by improving the accommodation at the great terminals. Straight and broad trunk-roads running out from the heart of the city are rapidly being constructed and I am glad to say that at last our unremitting efforts are being rewarded and that the electrification of the suburban and even of a considerable portion of the main line out of Bombay is now well within sight. This great city is at last being equipped as it should be equipped and is placing it beyond the power of any other city to challenge its proud title of the greatest port in the East.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna then proposed a vote of thanks, and the assembly dispersed in different directions to inspect the buildings, and the new appliances in the depot. Refreshments were then served, the excellent catering for Hindus being in the hands of Mr. Govindji Vasanji.

THE PLAY OF THE HOUR.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Gandhi Week has begun. The message of the Mahatma is revived on all fronts. The Khadi Exhibition is one of its symbols. The inter-communal lunch—partaken in the Indian fashion by the Europeans, Parsis, Muslims and Hindus of all castes and all shades is another. The collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the enrolment of Volunteers is third. Mr. Godrej's scheme of reclaiming the "Untouchables" is fourth. The opening of schools at Sholapur and at Satara Road is fifth. And the forceful advocacy for the removal of Untouchability straight from the stage is the sixth feature, which I shall deal with briefly.

It redounds to the credit of a Maharashtrian playwright, Mr. Warerkar, and a Maharashtrian Company—the Lalitkaladarshak— and of Maharashtrian Proprietors Messrs Pendharkar and Chapekar, that they should have been the first on the Indian stage to exhibited the inequality of the caste system, and the absolute necessity of removing Untouchability, the corse of Indian Society.

"Toorungachya Darant" is the name of the play. "At the Prison Gate" is its interpretation. Who is in the Prison? Where is the Prison? And who is at the Gate, please? Verily, according to Mr. Warerkar, India is the Prison, wherein Hindus have shut themselves up, and have shut out their depressed brothers and sisters who await admission at the Gate! Just see, that.

(1) A *Chamar* can put on European costume, style himself as Mr. Chalmers, and can gain admission nay welcome, in a Hindu house!

(2) But his own brother, who has struck to his name and to his national dress, is shut out from the house, and is treated with contempt!

(3) A songstress of the depressed class is shunned in Hindu houses! But she is freely admitted as a Muslim lady teacher under her altered name, Miss Zohora!

(4) Even a Bhaiji left the service of a Chamar, for he was a Brahamin and the latter was a Sudra! But the same Bhaiji readily took up employment under a Bori shoe-maker, whose vocation did not differ from that of the Chamar!

(5) The President of a Depressed Class Mission talked tall in the public, gave donations in the public, and yet kept away from the depressed people! These are the lamentable anomalies of Hindu Society. They led the late Mr. Gokhale to speak most feelingly:—"That the treatment given by the high caste Hindus to the so-called lower classes in India is really worse than that given by the Colonials to our countrymen in South Africa!" This is the saddest spot—nay a blot on Hindu Society. Mahatma Gandhi perceived it nay he realized the danger of retaining it; and set himself to work to remove it.

In "Toorangacha Darat," Mr. Warerkar has exhibited these anomalies in a most striking manner. His Marathi is sweet and simple. His criticisms are terse and pointed. There is no tedium, and no stale humour. The get-up is good. The music is sweet. And the rendering by Pendharkar and Chapekar is splendid. The last scene, where Hindu, Parsi and Muslim are brought together alongwith their depressed countrymen, and where they all respond to the call of the country, wearing Khaddar and associating freely without distinction of caste and creed, is worth seeing. Tomorrow, the Lalit Kala Darsha Co. is staging this play at their New Theatre, opposite the Grant Road Tram Terminus, in aid of our depressed countrymen. May I appeal to the lovers of Social Reform, to the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, and to the leaders of Hindu Society to witness this play, to show it to the younger generation and to strive hard to remove untouchability the very curse of Hindu Society? Will the Gujarati dramatic companies emulate the example of the Lalit Kala Darsha Co.? Friends, remove untouchability, and you will remove the Bureaucracy.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SOCIAL AT STUDENT Y.M.C.A.

Under the auspices of the Student Branch Y.M.C.A. a very successful social was held on Monday night. The guests of the evening were the Rev. R. M. Gray and Principal John Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie. In response to the Secretary's invitation a large and representative gathering of Hindus, Muhamadans, Parsis and Christians had turned up. Among the distinguished people present were W. C. Sheppard I.C.S., Lieut. and Mrs. Poonoose, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. K. Natarajon, Professor Wadia, Professor Walden, Rao Bahadur B. N. and Mrs. Athvale, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Joseph, Mr. E. G. Lazarus, Miss Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Benjamin, and several others.

The purpose of the meeting was to bid farewell to Rev. R. M. Gray, who is retiring from India after long and meriterious services and also to bid *au revior* to Principal and Mrs. Mackenzie who are shortly going to Scotland on furlough. After preliminary remarks from Mr. Sheppard the chairman, a varied and interesting programme of musical and other items was successfully gone through. The violin solas contributed by Miss Gedge and a song charmingly rendered by Mrs. Robertson elicited the appreciative applause of the audience.

Mr. K. Natarajan then in an eloquent speech paid a glowing tribute to the long and selfless services of Rev. R. M. Gray. The speaker referred to Rev. Gray as a healing influence and expressed that in these troublous times the absence of such an ambassador of good will and unity as the retiring missionary would be a real loss to India. He contrasted the admirable conduct of the retiring missionary with the airs adopted by the typical bureaucrat of official circles and said that Indians should not be led away by bureaucratic types into thinking that all Englishmen were unsympathetic. Mr. Natarajan was followed by Professor Wadia and Mr. G. K. Devdhar, who also in felicitous language paid homage to the Rev. Gray's many virtues of head and heart. Mr. Athavale then made a short speech about the labours of Principal and Mrs. Mackenzie in the cause of the welfare of Bombay students.

After suitable replies from Rev. Gray and Rev. Mackenzie, the company retired into the adjoining hall to partake of ices and light refreshments. 11'o clock in the night saw the company dispersing after a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

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in
Turungachya Darat
(At the prison gate)
a musical Comedy in three Acts by
Mr. B. V. WARERKAR.
on
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at the
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
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Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 14, 1923.

THE ROOT PROBLEM.

Among the many counts in the indictment of the present system of administration in this country perhaps the most damaging is the "achievement" of British rule in the field of education. Considered from the point of view merely of literacy, India, inspite of decades of rule under the "most efficient" system of administration, stands among the most backward countries in the world. But considered from the standpoint of its results, the educational system has failed to build up a nation intellectually alert, scientifically progressive, industrially prosperous and politically self-reliant, while its effects on the growth of a truly national culture have been disastrous. Mahatma Gandhi summed up the defects of the system when he pointed out that, besides its association with the present system of Government, it is based upon foreign culture to the almost entire exclusion of indigenous culture, that it ignores the culture of the heart and the hand and confines itself simply to the head and that real education is impossible through a foreign medium. The immediate need of the country is Swaraj, but Swaraj cannot come as a gift. It has to be won. The nation has resolved to win Swaraj by a vigorous prosecution of the Non-Cooperation movement inaugurated by its great leader. The movement is not merely a destructive movement as will be evident from the four-fold planks of its constructive programme—the removal of untouchability, the strengthening of inter-communal unity, the spread of Khaddar and last, but not least, the promotion of national education.

During the year that has elapsed since the imprisonment of the Mahatma, the progress made by the country in carrying out the constructive programme has been unsatisfactory, on the whole, and has been least satisfactory so far as national education is concerned. The task of building up the structure of national education is a huge one. It requires patience, thought, and expert knolwedge on the part of those entrusted with carrying it out. It cannot be said that the country has been able to mobilise the services of most of the available individuals, endowed with these qualifications, for the purpose. It is not surprising, therefore, that the progress achieved so far has been slow. But what little has been done is most encouraging when regard is had especially to the success achieved by the National Muslim University at Aligarh and the Gujarat Vidyapith of Ahmedabad. The former only needs money to consolidate and expand the splendid work already done by it. The latter has secured a substantial nucleus of the sinews of war and is in a position to build a local habitation of its own besides the fair name which it has already won. The Vidyapith, as the Mahatma said, when he founded it, draws its inspiration from the national ideals of a united India. And he unfolded these ideals in the following unforgettable words:

"It stands for a religion which is the Dharma of the Hindus and the Islam of the Mohamedans. It wants to rescue the Indian vernaculars from unmerited oblivion and make them the fountains of national regeneration and Indian culture. It holds that a systematic study of Asiatic cultures is no less essential than the study of Western sciences for a complete education for life. The vast treasures of Sanskrit and Arabic, Persian and Pali and Magadhi have to be ransacked in order to discover wherein lies the source of strength for the nation. It does not propose merely to feed on, or repeat, the ancient cultures. It rather hopes to build a new culture based on the traditions of the past, enriched by the experience of later times. It stands for the synthesis of the different cultures that have come to stay in India, that have influenced Indian life, and that, in their turn, have themselves been influenced by the spirit of the soil. This synthesis will naturally be of the Swadeshi type where each culture is assured its legitimate place, and not of the American pattern, where one dominant culture absorbs the rest, and where the aim is not towards harmony, but towards an artificial and forced unity. That is why the University has desired a study of all the Indian religions by its students. The Hindus may thus have an opportunity of studying the Koran and the Muslims of knowing what the Hindu Shastras contain. If the University has excluded anything, it is the spirit of exclusion that regards any section of humanity as permanently untouchable. The study of Hindustani, which is a national blend of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persianised Urdu, has been made compulsory. The spirit of independence will be fostered not only through Religion, Politics and History, but through vocational training also, which alone can give the youths of the country economic independence and a backbone that comes of a sense of self-respect."

The passage quoted above, which embodies the ideals for which national education in India stands, is an effective answer to the ignorant and interested charge not seldom levelled against the Mahatma that he wishes entirely to shut the light from the West. What the Mahatma desired was the synthesis of all that is best in the West and the East, but he realised, what his critics do not realise, that there cannot be a real synthesis until the East does not resurrect its culture from the wreckage of past neglect. India cannot fit her sons and daughters for the purposes of modern life if the education that is given to them is not national in spirit and ideals. And, as Dr. P. C. Ray said in his address when he laid the foundation-stone of the buildings for the Gujarat Vidyapith last week, better ideals could, perhaps, be never set before a University than are envisaged in the inspiring utterance of the Mahatma quoted above—"a nobler, a more catholic concept could scarcely be imagined" and "even the most generous-hearted internationalist would scarcely find anything here to object to."

Dr. P. C. Ray himself is an embodiment of that true Indian culture which the country needs—for in him all that is best in the East mingles in harmony with all that is best in the West. The address that he delivered at the Vidyapith last week, thought-provoking as it was and breathing the spirit of true patriotism as it did, deserves careful perusal. His protest against the fanatical reaction against Western culture and civilisation and his ruthless condemnation of the caste-system and the curse of untouchability were relevant as well as timely, for these evils are like a canker eating through the vitals of the life of the nation and educational institutions which ignore the life of the nation are not worth the name. It is not possible here to refer to the masterly exposition by Dr. Ray of the ideal of a national university. It must be read by every Indian interested in national education. But we cannot over-emphasise the need stressed by him of perpetual vigilance in maintaining national educational institutions. Who will deny the truth of his statement that "it is a general phenomenon in every country, and perhaps only more pronounced in our own that institutions stagnate;. . . the spirit goes and the corpse only survives?" The only remedy is for Indian people to be up and doing, to be incessantly active, and, as Dr. Ray said, to steer by the chart that their great captain has laid out for them, without faltering and without impatience, without rest and without haste.

FOREIGN POLICY AND FINANCE.

To us in India the lesson of an intimate connection existing between the foreign policy of a country and its financial position scarcely needs to be driven home. The Frontier policy of India, swayed entirely by extra-Indian considerations of British Imperialism in Central Asia, has for the last half century and more been the occasion of average annual wastage of about 30 crores and more that would aggregate, at 6 per cent. compound interest per annum, to a fabulous sum running into thousands of millions sterling. Indian industry has been crippled to this enormous extent by a woeful misuse of the sinews of industry; and the country's prosperity ruined to a corresponding extent. In the anarchic maze of diplomatic hide-and-seek that characterised the foreign politics of European countries in the last fifty years, the excuse perennially offered was the prospect of improved industry and commerce for the country intent upon diplomatic manoeuvring; to a certain extent the prospect in fact materialised itself, though it is wholly misreading the situation to say the realisation was due to such pettifogging in foreign politics. In India, however, whether it is Lord Rawlinson defending the Army estimates on an unprecedented scale in 1923 or Lord Lytton attitudinising about the position of India on the Afghan Frontier, there is the same disregard of Indian interests in shaping Indian politics. But if that has been the case of India for the last fifty years, Europe to-day and particularly Britain is inflicted with a foreign policy which is scarcely definable. It is the apotheosis of wait-and-seeism. Speaking on the address, the British Prime Minister said: "I have still the hope, though I cannot see any ground for it, that something may happen which may make it possible for us to intervene usefully." He was speaking primarily of the French doings in the Ruhr; and his critics and friends alike would be puzzled to know what this cryptic oracle implies. In the meanwhile the French orgy of militarism is ruining Germany, Europe and the world! Every statesman in Britain has agreed that the dictating motive in the French occupation is not merely the practical enforcement of an impossible agreement. Every shade of political opinion outside France has realised the political ambitions of France aiming to add the coke resources of the Ruhr to the iron resources of Lorraine. M. Poincare is too shrewd a politician not to realise that the steel industry in Lorraine would be unworkable without the coke from the Ruhr; and while that region remains German no amount of commercial agreements could be relied upon to guarantee the co-operation. France cannot, however, openly demand an annexation of the Rhineland or the Ruhrland without precipitating unpleasant intervention from outside. So she prefers to dislocate the trade of Germany and Britain and Switzerland and Holland, by occupying the entire German frontier from the Dutch to the Swiss borders. Even Switzerland has been moved to protest against this delirious display of Chauvinism by France.

That the French occupation of German territory and that alone is responsible for the debacle in the mark exchanges is a corrollary quite natural and intelligible to German financiers, and even outsiders would find it difficult to disprove the fact. The German currency had declined after the War, no doubt. But the rapid progress in depreciation became accentuated and unavoidable as the temper and intentions of France became more transparent. As Dr. Helfferich has shown in a special article on the Mark Exchanges in the "Statist," "in the period beginning with the London ultimatum until the end of last year the unfunded debt, the note circulation of the Reisch Bank, the German index number of wholesale prices and the Foreign Exchanges showed the following development:—

(In *milliard* marks.)

	May 1921	Dec. 31. 1922
Unfunded debt	... 175	1,822
Currency circulation	... 71	12,80
Wholesale index	... 18.1	1,440
Dollar Exchange	... 62.30	7,400"

The financier might well ask:

"Can the 10½ fold increase of the unfunded debt and the 18-fold increase in the currency circulation normally result in an 80-fold increase of the wholesale price index and in a 120-fold increase in the dollar quotation?" The only explanation is the reduced productivity resulting from the Versailles Treaty, and the dislocation attendant upon the sanctions adopted to give effect to that unjust Treaty. For the Germans it is difficult to place the whole responsibility upon the nefarious activity of their printing press. "So long as the causes remain," Dr. Helfferich says, "the effects can be kept within certain bounds. With the continuance of the causes, however, a stoppage of the printing press would mean that the economic life of Germany would cease to receive the monetary circulation necessary for the maintenance of the industrial machinery. . . . Whoever advises the German Government under the present circumstances to stop the printing press does the same thing as asking a machinist in sight of a boiler overloaded to bursting point to close the valve."

We can understand and sympathise with, even when we may not approve, these tactics of desperation. But the vicious circle is fitting itself round the whole world like a belt of red hot iron, suffocating by its heat and pressure the entire economic life of the world. The parties immediately concerned are too far committed to their own proclaimed devices for making good their side of the argument to listen to reason. The rectification, if it is to come, must come from outside. Britain and America are the only outsiders who can intervene effectually; but neither President Harding nor Mr. Bonar Law are giving the least hint of their having yet made up their mind to act. Directly America may not have to suffer quite as much as Britain from these events; but indirectly even America cannot avoid the effects of French intoxication. The one need of the moment is the evolution of some sort of a foreign policy to enable an exhausted world to recoup and revive. But while the official representatives in both Britain and the United States are sitting tight and watching the game, unofficially every one seems anxious to stop the orgy of nationalism in the Ruhr basin. In the British Parliament a Labour motion for mediation has been talked out; but the matter obviously does not end there. In the United States a prominent businessman and financier is reported to have said in mail week: "Our intervention is absolutely necessary for the proper and sane solution of the Reparations and Inter-Allied Debts problems. Those are the very instruments in our hands to make our voice effective—almost imperative. Those questions must, and can, be solved; but they can be solved only when fundamental understanding has been reached. Europe has come to the point where a super-mediator must step in, and accept the weighty but inescapable responsibility of helping the world to find itself. Our premier position in the comity of nations gives us the right and the duty to call the world to order." If this sentiment spreads—and there is every indication that it is spreading fast, as will be seen from the manifesto of the British Labour Party which we published yesterday, the two creditor countries of the world may soon find themselves obliged to pull up sharp the horses that are running away with the coach and are in the imminent danger of upsetting it.

Notes of the Day

French "Frightfulness."

The French provocation to the Germans in the occupied area is becoming more and more intense and studied as days pass by and the desperation of the French at the obvious futility of their efforts grows. The French are behaving towards their "enemies" exactly as the Germans did during the war, though the world, including the French nation, which was loud in denunciation of such methods of "frightfulness", is now passively looking on at the repetition of the tragedy and is unwilling or unable to move a finger to stop the mischief. The arrest, imprisonment and deportation of inoffensive civilians, their detention as hostages, the punishment of entire towns for the "faults" of individuals, the confiscation of municipal, customs and savings bank funds, the forcing of civilians to render police or other duties, the suppression of newspapers, the firing upon unarmed and defenceless crowds—these and other measures which the world was taught to abhor, are being repeated by the French, an "allied" nation. The British nation, we know, does not approve of the French action, but so long as France continues to receive the indirect moral support of the British the French will succeed in defying world opinion and will continue to be a perpetual menace to the peace of Central Europe and ultimately of the entire world. As the "Observer" remarks, it is time the British Government stepped in and demanded to know the real intentions of the French in respect of the occupation. The present policy of "peace at any price" is neither honourable nor beneficial ultimately to the British Empire.

Political Prisoners in the U. P.

Once again the Legislative Council of the United Provinces has expressed its dissatisfaction with the official attitude towards the political prisoners and it remains to be seen if the Government of Sir William Marris will still continue to disregard public opinion. When the recent announcement regarding the release of political prisoners in the provinces was made, the public were led to believe that the majority at least of them, if not all, were to be set free, but it now turns out that only less than half of them had been released, while the majority continued to rot where they were. There is good ground to suspect that the hue and cry raised by the "Morning Post" and other "Die-hard" quarters in England and India, had much to do with the arrest of the movement in India to release political prisoners. Official circles will, of course, deny that they are in any way affected by criticism in England. But since public opinion all over this country is now unanimous in demanding the release of these prisoners, there should be no further excuse for the authorities to detain such prisoners any longer in jail.

Indian Joint-Stock Enterprise.

While in the British financial and economic interests there appears, of late, a note of gratification and hopefulness at the recovery of their trade and industry visible in the records of the last year, in India we have yet perceived very little to justify such a hope. The latest return of Joint-Stock Companies, for example, tells the same sad story of continued and unabating depression. In January, 1923, there were 33 companies registered with an aggregate capital of 188 lakhs, as against 49 companies with an aggregate capital of 366 lakhs in the preceding month, and 56 companies with 380 lakhs of capital in the corresponding month of the preceding year. In the ten months, April-January of 1921-22, there were registered in all India 597 companies with an aggregate capital of 60.07 crores, whereas in the 10 months of April-January, 1922-23, there were only 390 companies with a total capital of 22.90 crores. While the number of companies has fallen by one-third the amount of capital has fallen by nearly two-thirds, showing incidentally that the business, such as it still remains, is managed on a smaller scale. Against 200 companies with a capital of 20.59 crores going into liquidation during the ten months of 1921-22, there are reported in the corresponding period of the present fiscal year 277 companies involving a capital of 46.27 crores, in a like predicament. Business in India is thus not merely in depression; it is meeting with difficulties that prove simply fatal. No hope of recovery can be entertained, while the burden of taxation, thanks to a wasteful and unjustifiable system of expenditure, remains as heavy as it is.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

HUGE CUTS IN MEN AND MONEY.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POSITION.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons moving the Naval Estimates Col. Amery pointed out that as a result of the Washington Agreement the estimates had been reduced from ninety-two and a half to sixty-one and a half millions in twelve months by reducing the personnel of the Fleet by twenty thousand, the personnel of dockyards by ten thousand and by scrapping fourteen splendid capital ships. They had reduced reserves of munitions and fuel and stores to the very minimum compatible with safety and were postponing necessary expenditure and accepting risks, which could only be contemplated with serious misgivings. The Admiralty had not assumed this grave responsibility without anxious deliberation, but considerations of national and world welfare outweighed technical arguments for a larger measure of insurance. The reductions had far exceeded the strict terms of the Washington Agreement, but it was believed that our example would prove the determining factor in securing early ratification and effective carrying out of the Treaty by all the powers concerned.

COMPARISON WITH U. S. NAVY.

He pointed out that both America and Japan had reduced their personnel though not on as large a scale as ourselves. Comparing strengths he pointed out the superiority of the United States and Japan as regards post-Jutland ships and vessels over thirty-four thousand tons. The British had superiority over the United States in cruisers and light cruisers but had a marked inferiority in destroyers and submarines, while the personnel was 90,500 compared with 116,400 of the United States. He emphasised the latitude with which we had interpreted the one power standard was only justifiable by the desire to avoid promoting competition in armaments and to promote goodwill between ourselves and the United States.

NAVAL BALANCE OF POWER.

Continuing Col. Amery dealt with the problem of naval balance of power. Dealing with the proposal to create a naval base at Singapore capable of dealing with the requirements of a fleet of modern battleships, he emphasised the advantages of the situation of Singapore as being on the route to the Far East and as being on the flank of our strategic and commercial lines to Australia. Only £200,000 were required in the present estimates for preparatory work there, but the total cost of the equipment of graving docks, locks, workshops and stores would be about eleven millions spread over a great number of years. He emphasised that Britain had reached the limit of possible reductions in personnel and general naval strength.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE.

Pointing out obstacles to mobility of the fleet like lack of supplies of oil, docking and repairing facilities abroad, he said at present it was impossible to send a battleship to the Far East or maintain her there. It was in order to remedy this state of affairs that we were gradually building up oil reserves at various strategic centres along ocean routes. We were making a very small beginning with the necessary preparations for the scheme at Singapore. There was at present no dock in British territory anywhere in the East capable of taking a battleship. The Washington Treaty precluded our extending at Hong Kong. Emphasising the importance of Singapore's strategic position, he said it was for us almost what the Panama Canal was to America. It was our gateway to the Pacific. Only a comparatively small sum would be required for the works there in the near future. In this scheme there was no suggestion of any difficulties in our relations with Japan. On the contrary if there were even an apprehension of such difficulties, we should not be dealing in such leisurely fashion with such essential work. We were simply carrying on in our own time a measure essential for the fleet's performance of Imperial defence.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 12

The army estimates for 1923-24 are prepared for fifty-two million pounds sterling compared with sixtytwo millions for the last year. They provide for the establishment of 170,000 men compared with 215,000. The estimates exclude India but include 10,500 Indian troops in the Middle East. Five hundred and fiftythree thousand pounds sterling is repayable by the Colonial Office for expenditure in the Middle East compared with £49,30,000 for the last year.—Reuter.

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The new Ministerial appointments occasioned by the results of the Edge Hill, East Willesden and Mitcham bye-elections are announced. Major Boyd Carpenter becomes Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Lieutenant-Colonel Buckley and Mr. H. B. Betterton become Parliamentary Secretaries to the Department of Overseas Trade and the Ministry of Labour respectively and Mr. Godfrey Locker Lampson becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office.—Reuter.

UNIONIST PARTY CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson succeeds Viscount Younger as the Chairman of the Unionist Party.—Reuter.

GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
C15573A

TURKISH COUNTER PROPOSALS.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS RESERVED.

VENUE OF NEXT CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, March 12.

The full texts of the Turkish counter-proposals and the covering note will have reached all Allied capitals on Thursday. Meanwhile, only summaries of the contents are available and official comment is in consequence reserved. It is apparent, however, that Turkish alterations in the Allied draft are so numerous and detailed that an examination by technical experts would seem desirable before Allies can decide upon the form of their reply to the Turks. There appear to be many extremely unsatisfactory features about the counter-proposals as, for instance, those relating to the financial clauses and the curious proposals to take all economic clauses out of the treaty; but, the general impression here is that the Allies, in their desire for peace, will probably consent to resume the Lausanne discussions provided their scope is limited so as to preclude reopening of matters already dealt with at Lausanne. It is too early to state whether in such a case all the Allies will agree to Constantinople as a suitable spot for resumption of negotiations and the meeting place will, in certain measure, depend upon the extent of the discussions which the Allies may think permissible.—(B. O. W.)

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON JUDICIAL SAFEGUARDS.

LEAFIELD, March 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" suggests that by demanding Castallarano from Italy, return of Turkish warships from Great Britain and severance of financial and economic clauses from France, the Turks would seem then to be bent upon reserving for themselves the opportunity of breaking, according as they choose, on issues more particularly interesting to this or that one of the Allies and with prospect of causing divergence on that account. "The Allies should beware of these familiar tactics. For instance, it is true enough that financial and economic clauses are at this date or greater importance to the French than to the British, but the position may be reversed at some future time. Tariffs would affect the trade of all nations." The "Telegraph" again points out that the emasculated formula framed by Signor Montagsa was never accepted by the Allies and states that no European Colony would be safe in Turkey without adequate judicial safeguards.—(B. O. W.)

HOSTILE BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LEAFIELD, March 12.

The "Times" to-day comments adversely upon the Turkish counter-proposals regarding the financial and economic clauses and on the suggestion that consideration of the latter should be deferred until after conclusion of the peace. The "Times" says:—"France who is deeply concerned in these clauses agreed at Lausanne to postpone their consideration in this way, but she so agreed, as the Paris 'Temps' rightly reminds Turkey, in order to obtain that immediate signature of the treaty which she did not obtain and to avoid the new conference to which Turkey now invites her. Neither can the provisions claimed as to the future status of foreigners in Turkey prove tolerable to Europeans with commercial or other business interests there. Concession in regard to this subject was carried too far in the last hour at Lausanne. It cannot be extended and it should not be renewed."—(B. O. W.)

SMYRNA INCIDENT RECALLED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Constantinople.—The thrilling incident at Smyrna last month, when the Turks had sent an ultimatum ordering the warships not to use the harbour, is recalled by particulars which have just arrived here. Rear-Admiral Nicholson aboard the "Curacoa", with guns all loaded and manned, steamed slowly into the harbour, following the course wirelessed by the "Calypso". Three super-Dreadnoughts lay outside. The Turkish land batteries were seen to be manned with the gunners at the stations. Rear-Admiral Nicholson ignored the order to stop, whereupon a shot was fired across the bows of the "Curacoa." A tense moment followed. The Battleships, however apparently realised that it was a blank shot. Rear-Admiral Nicholson continued his course into the harbour, where he conferred with the Turkish Commander. The latter declared he would open fire at noon precisely if the warships did not withdraw. The Admiral is reported to have replied that if that were done, the battleships outside could pour twenty-five tons of metal a minute into Smyrna. This made the Turkish commander reflect; he then asked a member of his staff who had served in the British Navy, "Is that so?"—"I'm afraid it is," was the reply. The Turkish Commander said, "Very well; I shall apply to Angora for instructions." Thus the incident terminated.—Reuter.

NEVER ILL TREATED.

TESTIMONY OF RELEASED PRISONERS

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Constantinople.—The flying officer and an aircraftsman recently released by the Turks in Smyrna have arrived here. They state that when they came down behind the Turkish lines, they were immediately surrounded by friendly villagers. They were never ill-treated throughout their stay with the Turkish troops, who were well fed, badlly clothed, sick of waiting about and anxious for peace.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S INCARCERATION.

A GREAT CHALLENGE.

HAS THE NATION TAKEN IT UP?

Acharya Gidwani wires from Ahmedabad under date March 13th:—

"It is only two days since the beloved left; but to me the tedium seems as if of fifty years. Distracted I ask of the Pandits to tell me, how many months there be in each day,"—so runs a Hindi verse. Do we feel the absence of our beloved Mahatma in that manner? We have reason to do so. India is almost forgetting the gospel of action with which the Great *Karmayogi* galvanised her two years ago. The Government that cannot govern without keeping Mahatmaji in jail stands discredited before the world. But the people who suffer the existence of this tyrrany without answering the challenge of Mahatmaji's incarceration, are also partners in the shame. It is easy to release Mahatmaji by repudiating him. But can we do it by remaining loyal to his lead? That is what he demanded of us, and his prescription was *khadi*. Are you wearing it exclusively, Are you contributing towards its production? Do it, to decrease the chance of our having to pass through the shame and humiliation of observing this anniversary a second time.

"COMPLETE GAYA PROGRAMME."

APPLAL TO KARNATAK,

The Secretary. Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following appeal to the national workers in Karnatak:—Comrades! The National Week has already begun. March 18th, the Great Anniversary Day of Mahatmaji's Incarceration, will soon be upon us. The sister provinces are already up with a firm determination to celebrate the day in a most fitting manner by completing the Gaya Programme. I hope that you also have begun in right earnest to work out the programme by that sacred day and keep up the prestige of Karnatak, of which, as, you are aware, Mahatmaji was greatly proud.

It is needless to remind you that the country has resolved at Gaya to give battle to the bureaucracy after the 30th April next by non-violent and peaceful means, and every province is rightly expected to give its quota in men, money volunteers. Time is short and, there is no doubt a paucity of workers. I therefore earnestly request you to be up, and leave no stone unturned to do your best towards the enrolment of Congress members and the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund. I hereby call upon Tilak Swarajya Fund. I hereby call upon all Congress Committees to work in the coming fortnight in an organised manner and finish up their respective share of work.

I should like to say in conclusion that it is not possible for me to go over to each and every place and rouse enthusiasm in the people. What we want now is not temporary excitement but organised, systematic and peaceful work."

REMEMBER MAHATMAJI

IS STILL IN JAIL.

IF YOU WILL RELEASE HIM,

Wear Khaddar
Join the Congress
Subscribe to Tilak Swaraj Fund
Enrol Yourself as a Volunteer.

OBSERVE HARTAL ON MARCH 18TH.

IMPERIAL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons replying to, Mr. Newton Moore, Mr. Bonar Law said he was not able to give a definite assurance that the Imperial and Economic Conferences would be held this year, until he had replies from the Governments of the Dominions and India, but he had every hope.—Reuter.

BATTLESHIPS WITHDRAWN FROM EASTERN WATERS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Malta.—The optimism of the authorities with regard to the Near East is shown by the fact that the battleship "Malaya" and the light cruisers "Cambrian" and "Curacoa" are being withdrawn from the eastern waters and are expected here on Thursday. They will proceed to Gibraltar on Saturday to join the Atlantic Fleet. The battleship "Iron Duke" has arrived from the Dardanelles.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

COLLECTION IN BOMBAY

NEARLY TWO LAKHS.

Jamia Millia Islamia Aligarh deputation consisting of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Principal Khwaja and Vice-Principal Hadi Hasan has been working in the city. The latest figures show that the total of sums actually realised and definitely promised amount to 1,67,085. It is gratifying that in spite of the dull business Bombay is keeping up its reputation for generosity and that Hindus and Parsis have also come foreward to help the cause of national education. The figure would be about 2 lakhs if capitalised value of His Highness the Agha Khan's permanent grant be also added to it. A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday night when Dr. Ansari and Principal Khwaja after laying stress on the need of national education and the aims and aspirations of the national Jamia at Aligarh appealed for funds. Hakim Ajmal Khan who spoke on Hindu-Muslim unity and Khaddar on the occasion of the opening the Khadi Exhibition by Dr. Sir P. C. Ray on Sunday afternoon also explained the object of their visit and appealed for funds. It is hoped that Bombay would easily contribute as much sum as it gave to the sister university in Gujarat.

KENYA SITUATION.

EQUALITY TO NATIONALS URGED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

An amplification to the message referring to the article in the "Daily News" on the situation in Kenya mentions that the journal argued that the Tanganyika mandate imposed an obligation on Britain to grant equality to the nationals who were all members of the League of Nations, including India. The paper then asked if India's membership of the British Empire was to be less efficacious in maintaining the status of Indians in Kenya.—Reuter.

BHAGUR'S PLIGHT.

PROMPT GOVT. INTERFERENCE URGED.

A correspondent wires on behalf of Bhagur villagers:—

"It is more than elevn days since the assurance of Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was given at the Council session on the 28th February last. Still Bhagur is not as yet free from the Cantonment Taxes. Owing to the 69 days' hartal people are being starved. Government are requested to stick to their assurance made in the Council."

TRUE SWARAJ.

DESHBANDHU DAS AT DACCA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Presiding at the Dacca District Conference yesterday Mr. C. R. Das spoke thus regarding the ideal of Swaraj. Self-dependence and not independence should be our goal. The expulsion of the British would not in itself bring Swaraj as the French Revolution had not brought freedom to France. Organised violence, if successful, would throw power into the hands of the militarists thus failing to bring popular liberty. Indian Swaraj meant Swaraj for the humble peasants and workers and not for the rich or the middle class who formed an insignificant minority. Parliamentary Government would establish true Swaraj, which must suit the genius and instinct of the Indians.

CABLE ITEMS.

Madrid.—A deputation from Malaga has protested to the Government against the harm caused in the town in consequence of the notification that port is infected with Bubonic Plague.

The deputation said there were only two cases of the disease which was not spreading.—Reuter.

RUHR SITUATION.

MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS OF FRENCH GUILT.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Berlin.—It is reported from a German source at Buer that it has been officially established that French soldiers murdered two French officers on the 10th March. It is asserted that a German detective and two civilians were shot dead in Buer last night by the French because they were found out of doors after seven in the evening in violation of the French Curfew Order.—Reuter.

PIONCARE VOWS VENGEANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Paris.—At a banquet last night M. Poincare said that the murder of French officers at Buer would be pitilessly punished. The victims would be avenged and he would meet M. Degoutte at Brussels to-day to discuss measures and the sanctions which ought to be taken.—Reuter.

THREAT TO BUER AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Berlin.—It is reported here from Dortmund that the French Commander has informed the authorities at Buer that, if any more Frenchmen are murdered there, the Chief Burgemaster, who is now a hostage will be immediately shot.—Reuter.

TRADE FACILITIES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

LEAFIELD, March 12.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in reply to a question that Government has been in constant communication with the British representative on the Rhine High Commission with a view to arrangements being made for facilities of trade in the occupied territory.—(B. O. W.)

ESCAPING GERMAN PRISONERS SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Dussoldorf.—The two Germans arrested at Buer in connection with the murder of two Frenchmen on March 10th attempted to escape to-day. Gendarmes fired on them killing both. Owing to the crowd's threatening attitude the French troops fired—killing five Germans.—Reuter.

LEADING GERMANS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Berlin.—A message from Brier says that the French are taking severe reprisals for the murder of the two Frenchmen. Herr Bosides, the Mayor, the manager of a savings bank and the chairman of the Merchants' Association were taken from their beds last night and arrested. In consequence of the order forbidding anyone to be in the streets between seven in the evening and six in the morning, neither evening nor morning shifts are able to go to the mines. Newspapers are not allowed to appear. The French compelled persons leaving church on Sunday to stick up placards on the walls announcing the measures taken by the French. Most of the placards were torn down later whereupon, the French arrested a number of Germans and ordered them to guard the placards on penalty of shooting. The French have occupied the Westerholt mine.—Reuter.

A REICHSTAG MEMBER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

According to a German report from Berlin, Fraulein Luders, who is a member of the Reichstag, was arrested by French soldiers near Hagen and taken by them into their guard-room.—Reuter.

RUHR RAILWAY SITUATION.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Reuter learns that as far as the Ruhr railway situation arising from the negotiations between Mr. Godley and M. Payot is concerned, the matter is now considered settled between the Briish and the French Governments. The arrangement has not been ratified and probably will not be, as it is in the nature of a working agreement coming into force as soon as local details are settled.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE CONFERS WITH M. THEUNIS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Brussels.—M. Poincare arrived here today from Paris to take part in the Conference with M. Theunis, at which they decided upon measures for accelerating the deliveries of coal and coke from Germans and made other arrangements regarding co-operative measures in the Ruhr Valley.

NO EVACUATION.

It was resolved that there would be no evacuation of the recently occupied territories merely on the strength of the German promises or without obtaining guarantees for the Germans who had collaborated with the Allies.—Reuter.

HOLLANDS' DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Hague—Before the States-General to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Van Karnebeek, said that the attitude of the French and the Belgian Governments gave reason to hope that the worst difficulties had been surmounted regarding the import of goods from the occupied Germany. Trains and boats which had been previously stopped were now being allowed to pass, but negotiations were still proceeding concerning coal tax. As long as the conditions continued as they were Holland's economic life, particularly in the maritime towns, would suffer seriously.—Reuter.

IRISH ARRESTS.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

ADJOURNMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

An Irish official report says that 110 Irish were arrested in Britain. Nineteen were women. Thirty-three were arrested in London, eight in Manchester and twenty-two in Liverpool.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bridgeman replying to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that the Irish arrests were carried out over the week-end under the Restoraion of Order in Ireland regulations. There had lately been a progressive increase of Irish Republican activities in Britain and the Government possessed material clearly indicating the existence of a quasi-military organisation, which was prepared to do its utmost to co-operate with the Irregulars in Ireland and even to resort to acts of violence in Britain. Therefore, it was clearly Government's duty to take action. The arrests were made at the instance of the Free State Government. The arrested persons would be held in custody by the Free State Government in their own country which seemed the most effective method of dealing with people who claimed to be Irish. The action taken was in the interests of Ireland. These people had grossly abused the hospitality of Britain. All persons arrested had been informed they might make representations to the Advisory Committee which would be appointed.

MR. JACK JONES DEFIES THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked whether the Restoration of Order in Ireland Regulations applied to Britain. Mr. Jack Jones asked whether one of the prisoners was a British subject born in England and whether they had been deported without being brought before the ordinary courts. Mr. Bridgeman mentioned that the man menioned by Mr. Jones was entitled to appeal to the Advisory Committee. Mr. Jones insisted he was entitled to appeal to the British law courts. The Speaker arose amid shouts of "order" but Mr. Jones waving his arms at Government benches refused to give way. Mr. Bridgeman replying to Lansbury said he took legal advice on the subject of the deportation of a British subject and was assured he had acted within his rights. The location of the Advisory Committee would be in Britain.

Mr. Jones secured the support of the whole Labour Party and of many Liberals in asking leave to move an adjournment for the purpose of a debate in the evening.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The arrest of the Irish rebels in Britain, including one Englishman and one Scotch and their deportation to Ireland without trail, was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons last evening. Mr. Jack Jones moved an adjournment of the House and the Communist Mr. Newbold seconded his protest at the irregularity of the action, and they were supported by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

Mr. Bridgeman, defending Scotland Yard's action, read the captured letters from Ireland, which shewed the steps taken to obtain arms in England and efforts to get spies into the Foreign Office and the Office of the Irish High Commissioner in London. Mr. Bridgeman said that the Advisory Committee, to whom the deportees could make representations, would be presided over by the former Lord Chief Justice Trevethyn. The Free State Government had undertaken to do nothing beyond interning all those arrested until they had obtained previous consent of the British Government.

INDEFINITE INTERNMENT.

Sir John Simon was of the opinion that the material before the Home Secretary compelled the grave and careful action. Sir John shewed that the Court of Appeal in 1921 had held that such action was legal; but he questioned the wisdom of Mr. Bridgeman's policy, especially as it apparently involved an indefinite internment.

The Attorney-General said that the Government would be undertaking the gravest responsibility if, on the request of the self-governing Dominion, it declined to put into operation a special legislation it possessed for the maintenance of order in that Dominion

The British Government had adopted a course pressed upon it by the Free State Government.

Mr. Jones' motion was rejected.

ADJOURNMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. Jack Jones' motion for adjournment of the House of Commons following the arrests of the Irish suspects in Britain was defeated to-night by 260 against 152 votes.—Reuter.

38 ARRESTED IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Chief Constable of Glasgow in an official report states that thirtyeight Irish rebels were arrested in Scotland and conveyed to Dublin. There were twentyeight from Glasgow including four women. Several were stated to be the principal organisers of the I. R. A.—Reuter.

IRISH PRISONERS INTERNED IN MOUNTJOY PRISON.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Irish who were arrested in England and Scotland have arrived at Kingston on board the cruiser "Castor" and two destoyers. They were landed last night and conveyed in motor-coaches escorted by armoured cars to Mountjoy prison where they were interned.—Reuter.

TRAMWAY CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

DR. MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Before Justice Mulla
K. F. Nariman
vs.
The Municipal Corporation.

Further hearing of this case proceeded this morning. The Court room was again crowded. Mr. Mahomedbhai's examination was continued.

Sir Fazalbhoy is the transferor I am the transferee, the transfer form is signed by me as the constituted Attorney of Sir Fazulbhoy, I hold a Power of Attorney now on behalf of Sir Fazulbhoy.

P. C.:—Have you got the power of Attorney?

W.:—Not here. It is a general power of attorney.

P. C:—Will you bring it to-day?

W.:—I will.

Sir Thomas:—I will call Sir Fazulbhoy.

Mr. Dosabhoy R. Setna examined by Strangman said:—I am a Secretary of Sir Currimbhai for the last 18 years I hold the shares for Sir Currimbhoy and Sons I have no property in them; they are Sir Fazulbhoy's share. I say that generally they belong to the firm but nominally to Sir Fazulbhoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah the witness said:—"I do not know who paid for the srares there are a number of shares nominally in the name of one or other of the partners but belonging to the firm. think I have signed blank transfer forms. I cannot say in whose name I have given the forms to the Mehtaji of the firm. It ought to be for Mr. Mahomedbhai. The share certificates are with me I cannot say when I signed these forms.

P. C.:—Can you produce the transfer forms.

W.:—I can.

Mr. Jinnah:—Get them at 3-30.

Sir Thomas:—Get them now.

P. C.:—Yes get them now and produce any entries to show who paid for these shares.

Mr. Jehangir Byramji Marzeban examined said:—I am a C. I. E. and the Sole proprietor of "Jame-Jamshed," I have a son, Pherozshah. He is employed by me as the Editor. He gets a monthly salary of Rs 600. Except for his salary he is not interested in the paper. He has no share in the profits. He has been editor on Rs. 600 for one year and before that he got a smaller salary. I have records of 1910—my son was the Editor in 1910.

Sir Thomas:—I have copy of letters addressed on 21st July 1910 by the Tramway Co. to *inter alia* the "Jame" sending a complimentery pass for the Editor for travelling free and drawing attention of the Tramway Co. to defects.

P. C.:—Where is the free pass?

W.:—In the office.

Court:—Is it to be used by any member of the staff or under some control?

W.:—I do not know. It is under the control of the chief of the staff, my son Pijam. He passes it to whomsoever he thinks fit.

Mr. Pherozeshah Murzban examined said:—I am the son of my master and Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed". I have been a corporator for the last four years. I get Rs. 600 as salary so I have no other connection with the paper. A free pass was sent to the "Jame" in 1910. I have used the pass myself upto 1922. I practically used it every day. I have not used it during the present year. One of my reporters Mr. Pavri has used it this year. I have not got the pass here. It was given to Mr. Pavri with my father's permission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah the witness said that the pass was originally issued to me as the Editor of the "Jame Jamshed" in 1910. I used it till the end of Dec. 1922 almost everyday. I got the alterations made myself. I was not told by anybody. I applied for the change in Jan. 1923 at the time when the pass was to be renewed. I did not write I spoke to Mahaluxmiwala I did not want the pass for the Editor but for the representative of the Editor. I can use it if I like. I thought I got rid of this by this alteration. Before the alteration I alone could use it now, anybody can use it. I can use it as I like. My father was correct when he says I know I alone know all about the pass and he does not know anything from 3rd Aug. to 9th December It is not true I refrained from voting. I did not consider the pass a disqualification. It is not true that I had a conversation with Mahaluxmiwala or that he told me that the pass might amount to a disqualification. I communicated my intention of getting the name altered at my office or at his bungalow. I am not sure. I met him by chance and I told him that. After August I have discussed with Mahaluxmiwala the question of the increased fares very often but not the question of my disqualification except when I asked him to alter the designation on the pass. It never strike me that this was a disqualification.

On one or two occasions about 4 or 5 months ago—some corporators raised the point in the Corporation that as I held a pass I could not speak or discuss.

The Chairman overruled the objection.

Mr. Jinnah:—Why did you ask Mahaluxmiwala?

W:—To get rid of the contingency of such questions and to put an end to this matter.

Mr. Jinnah:—Get the pass from your reporter.

Mr. Pavri was called and he produced the pass.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy examined said:—In November or December 1922 I went to Europe. I was a Director till I left. I came back in March 1922 and left again in November and returned in February 1923. Certain shares of the Tramway Company were in my name before I went away in 1922. They belonged to Currimbhoy and Co. 100 shares which were in my name were tranferred to Mr. Mahommedbhoy's name as I wanted him to become the Director in my place when I came back I acted as the Director. These shares belonging to Currimbhoy and Co. This is the Power of Attorney I gave to Mr. Mahomedbhai. I have some share belonging to me personally. Perhaps Mr. Mahomedbhai thought these were my personal shares.

Asked by Mr. Jinnah, witness said:—I do not remember how many more shares the Currimbhoy and Co. have in the Tramway Co.

Mr. Jinnah:—Pease tell us at 3-30 how many shares besides these 100, the Currimbhoy and Co. hold in the Tramway Co.

Mr. Jinnah—My lord, quantity does not matter. If you are satisfied about Mr. Mahomedbhai I shall not take more time.

P.C.—If Mr. Mahomedbhai was merely a nominee he would not be disqualified but if he held the shares Power of Attorney then he may have some interests.

Mr. Mahomedbhai recalled said: I was not aware of the fact that these shares belonged to Currimbhoy and Co.

P.C.—Was it for the first time you learnt this fact?

W:—Yes.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah witness said: Under the Power of Attorney I have power to sell Sir Fazulbhoy's personal property I hold 10 shares in Currimbhoy and Co.—of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000. I am the owner of those shares. The other shares are owned by my brothers.

P.C.—Can you let me know how many shares of the Tramway Company are held by the Currimbhoy and Co.

W.—I do not know.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman examined said: "I have never held any shares myself I have never ridden a tramcar. I am one of the executors and trustees under the will of my son-in-law. I have no beneficial interest at all under the will.

I signed the transfer form on 26th Dec. 1922. This is the transform transfering the shares to my two co-trustees. I was told one day that I could not vote because these shares were in my name so I transferred them.

Dr. Master examined said: In December I and my wife transferred the 95 ordinary shares. It was by way of gift. The consideration is mentioned for the stamp duty. Mr. Mahaluxmiwala is my paternal cousin. I hold the tram silver medallion. The reason of the transfer was to enable me to vote at meetings of the Corporation on Tramway questions.

Mr. Jinnah:—What is your income.

W:—I do not want to disclose it.

P.C.—You may not.

Mr. Jinnah:—Do you pay income tax?

W.—I do—but do not want to tell you how much.

The shares were transferred to my wife and daughter. I am not sure when the dividend comes whether I shall give it to them or it will be part of the family income. There was no occasion. I transferred the shares only to get the right of voting.

Mr. Jinnah:—Your right of voting was worth more than Rs. 10,000.

W.—Yes.

There was no document of gift besides the transfer form. The witnesses whose names appear on the transfer form were present I did not tell them that I was giving a gift.

Mr. Jinnah:—How did your wife and daughter know that you were giving a gift?

W.—I transferred them I do not understand the word gift. I told my wife that I was transferring the shares to her and our daughter's name. I had no conversation with my wife before I signed the transfer form. I told her that I had signed the form to transfer the share to her name. I know the ruling of the President given on 3rd Aug. 1922. From that day upto 19th February 1923 I did not take part in any of the meetings. After the different discussions before this meeting it occurred to me to transfer the shares. I was waiting for a compromise—the Tramway Co made a suggestion.

P.C.—Very well you were waiting but when did you make up your mind?

On 4-12-22 there was a meeting of the Tramway Committee and at one of the meetings the proposition was carried by the casting vote so I thought that something should be done to increase votes on the side of the proposition viz., the recommendation of the Committee. The Tramway Committee finally accepted the recommendation of the Commissioner. I knew that the report would come before the Corporation I, therefore, wanted to strengthen my party by enabling myself to vote. That is the reason why I transferred the shares.

P.C.—But for that you would not have done it?

W.—Of course not.

This was my own idea. I discussed the matter with some members of the Corporation. I also had a discussion with Mahaluxmiwala. It may be 3 or 4 months before this. I discussed it more than once. I had conversations with Mahaluxmiwala several times. It may be November. I had a discussion after the final meeting of the Committee.

W.—May I explain my Lord?

P.C.—No Mr. Master. You are very anxious to give explanations.

W.—The shares were transferred to my wife's and daughter's names after I signed the form. The share certificate are in the family safe. My wife keeps the key of the safe. My wife and I signed the transfer forms at my place and my daughter signed it at her husband's place.

I had asked Mahaluxmiwala to send his clerk to my place. Mahaluxmiwala afterwards attested the signature.

To Court—Beore the transfer I and my wife were owners. After the transfer I thought I had parted with the ownership in the shares.

Cout to witness:—I think you realise the importance of Mr. Jinna's first question. It was to show whether you are rich enough to make a gift of Rs. 10,000. You having declined to answer Mr. Jinnah is entitled to argue that you are not in a position to make a gift of Rs. 10,000 and the Court may be inclined to attach weight to that argument Do you now think you may decline to answer the question.

W.—I decline to answer the question.

Dr. Cursedji examined said:—In Sept. 1922 I had money dealings with my son, Dr. Khurshedji—I borrowed Rs. 400. In Dec. 1922 I wanted to dispose of my interest in the sharees. I wanted to dispose of the shares to be able to take part in the discussion in the Corporation about Tramway questions. I, therefore, transferred the shares to my son—Dr. Khurshed. On 25th Dec. 1922 I and my wife signed the transfer forms. At that date I owed Rs. 550 in all to my son, Dr. Khurshed. In executing the transfers there was to be no consideration in the first instance, but when I borrowed Rs. 150 I told him that he should treat the shares as his for the Rs. 550.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah witness said:—At that time of transfer there was no question of consideration. I intended to transfer the shares to them as my nominees. There was no question of consideration.

Court.—Is this correct?

W.—Yes.

Khurshed lent me Rs. 150 about the middle of January. Till then i.e. middle of January there was no talk about my giving him the shares for Rs. 550. Till then I had not even the intention of transferring the shares for that sum; then I told him that he may take the shares absolutely for Rs. 550

After I told him that I took no steps to give effect to this intention of mine.

I was the owner of these shares with my wife as I had paid for them.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then the statement in your affidavit that in December you transferred your interest to Khurshed in para 5 cannot be correct?

W.:—That is correct—the solicitor for the defence called upon me to go to his office I went there and gave him this information.

Witness is shown para 5 of the written statement and said what is stated in para 5 is true. I keep no books of accounts; there is no writing for these loans. At that time I was in need of money; my current account was short. I can easily pay back Rs. 150 and Rs. 400. The loans were in cash these were the only loans. Dr. Khushed lives with me I provide everything for them—I do not charge them anything. I paid him every month a certain sum of money as my assistant and I also paid him small sums as presents. He is my assistant and may get some practice himself. He collected the money from his savings. I have a current account with the Mercantile Bank of India I have not got my pass book I have no account with any other bank; my son has no account with any bank.

P. C. to Sir Thomas:—Have you seen Mr. Chotani's books?

Sir T.:—I have.

P. C.::—I am satisfied.

Sir T.—So am I.

P. C.:—Then you have an uphill task taking only. Mr. Mahomedbhai and leaving out the others.

Sir T.:—Cites 1902 Appellate cases.

Lord Davis discusses the question of the right of a person like the plaintiff to file this suit.

P. C.:—Then the only question is of the technical point.

Sir T.:—Of great importance.

Dr. Khurshedji:—I am a doctor my father pays me about Rs. 100 for assisting him in his practice. I pay him nothing for his board and lodging. I advanced him Rs. 400 in cash. I had the money with me. My father told me that as he wanted to take part in the discussion in the Corporation on the Tramway question, he would transfer the shares to me. In the middle of January I paid him Rs. 150 more—then he told me he would transfer the Tram shares absolutely to me. I never saw this document—the transfer form. In March I signed another transfer form.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said:—My father told me in January he was going to transfer them absolutely. Nothing took place between me and my father between the middle of January and 19th February—nothing happened until the suit filed.

W.:—My father was not hard up in September or in January. He is fairly well off—he did not tell me that he was pressed for money and could not get it elsewhere or that he was hard up. He asked me in Sept. for Rs. 400 to make up the deficit in the current account.

Sir Thomas was arguing when the Court rose for the day.

RAJPUT MUSLIMS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MINARAH MASJID

HELP FOR JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

Under the auspices of the Jamiat-ul Ulema, Bombay Presidency a public meeting was held last night, after the Isha prayer ,in the Minarah Masjid, Pydhownie, to protest against the boycott and oppression alleged to have been employed by Arya Samaj Hindus against Muslim Rajputs in Agra and adjacent districts with a view to force them to abjure the faith of Al-Islam, as an attack on Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mr. M. Pickthall who presided,asked his hearers not to be too angry or excited at the news they heard. To talk of conversion of Muslims was absurd for no true Muslim ever yet had been converted to another faith. What they had to protest against was any oppression exercised by anyone on men who claimed them as their brother in faith. It would have been just the same if the oppressors had been Muslims. The real object of their meeting was to help the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to organise work of instruction and revival among all those who called themselves Muslims in this land so that in future nobody who called himself or herself a Muslim should be so cut off from knowledge of the faith as were the Rajput Muslims. He asked for help for the Jamiat-ul-Ulema in this great work the best work that could be done at present for Islam and the Khilafat, for the Khilafat was nothing by itself, it rested on the Muslims of the world, and it was their duty to see that it rested on a strong foundation. Maulana Abdul Aleem Siddiqi then translated Mr. Pickthall's speech into Urdu. An account of the further proceeding will appear in our next issue.

SABARMATI JAIL.

END OF HUNGER STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

The political prisoners in the Sabarmati Central Jail were on hunger strike for four days. One Mahomedan prisoner who was saying his Azan prayer at the top of his voice was forbidden to do so. Thereupon all the political prisoners went on hunger strike. Yesterday, however, the strike ended. The Mahomedan prisoner has agreed to say his Azan in a low voice so as not to disturb others.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTING ON GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 13.

The Legislative Assembly continued today voting on the demands for grants. As soon as the House met Sir Malcolm Hailey announced the decision of Government to hold the summer session of the Central Legislature in Simla commencing on second July. Replying to further enquiry by Mr. Jamnadas the Home Member said in all probability, the session would be a short one.

Mr. K. Ahmed:—Do I understand that the July session is to be in place of the usual September session?

President:—I understand that in September the Hon'ble Member will probably be engaged in meeting his constituency (laughter).

Sir Basil Blackett explained the effect of the supplementary statement showing as to how the promised reduction of four crores of rupees was to be spread over. He said the total additional reduction proposed was Rs. 40,727,000 which was more than he had stated in his budget speech. Thus a reduction of over seven crores of rupees was to be made next year out of little over nine crores of rupees proposed by the Inchcape Committee and only less than two crores of rupees were left to the Government to meet the other expenses. He added that on the proposal for the total reduction of Rs. 5,78,000 under the following five heads the Government had not yet come to any final decision. These were under education , a sum of Rs. 1,67,000, medical Rs. 50,000, health commissioner Rs. 20,000, school of mines Rs. 2,00,000 and the Indian stores dept. Rs. 1,41,000.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote on demands.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved a lump reduction of four lakhs of rupees from the provision for customs.

Mr. Samarth drew attention of the house to the fact that the Retrenchment Committee had recommended a cut under the customs of forty-seven thousands of rupees on the basis of 1922/23 figures and that, therefore, according to the Inchcape proposals the budget estimate for the next year ought to have been Rs. 72.27.000 while it was Rs. 76,50,000, thus exceeding by Rs. 3.76.000, the estimated figure which the Inchcape Committee recommended. He objected to incurring about four lakhs of rupees of additional expenditure.

Mr. Brayne explained that the addition was due to extra expenditure sanctioned by the standing finance Committee.

Sir Basil Blackett said the House should see the total reductions in the budget and not compare particular items. Certainly this was not the intention of the Inchcape Committee that in every single case their recommendations be adhered to. The Committee was anxious more about the total result than about the detailed course adopted to bring it about. The increase in the staff of Inspectors was necessary to collect the revenue.

One member observed that the standing finance committee had sanctioned an additional expenditure subject to the approval of the Inchcape Committee.

Mr. Moir said, the fact was that the standing finance committee had stated that its sanction should be no justification for the Government undertaking new expenditure if it ran counter to the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee.

Mr. Innes said, the Retrenchment Committee had not criticised the Customs Department had not called it extravagant and had recommended the cut of forty-seven thousand rupees which would result by the Government aprointing a Controller of Customs and thereby transferring to its direct control the administration of the Customs Houses. As this proposal had not yet been accepted the particular reduction contemplated by the Inchcape Committee had not been given effect to but still the Government had effected a reduction of sixty-nine thousand rupees under Customs. He further reminded the House that the additional expenditure which was responsible for the increase was due directly to items sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee and approved by the Assembly in September last in voting the supplementary demands.

When the motion of Mr. Monmohondas Ramji for the cut of four lakhs of rupees was put it was carried by the narrowest division with the majority of 1, voting being 52 for and 51 against.

The announcement about the division was greeted by the non-officials with applause.

Immediately rose Sir Basil Blackett to sound a note of warning. He made it perfectly clear that the cut introduced by the House could not be carried out without reducing the Customs revenue and he might perhaps have to lose a crore of rupees in costoms revenue if he were to proceed to make the proposed reduction. He therefore, hoped that the House would not consider the four lakhs cut as in any way reducing the deficit figure.

The House then passed the demand under customs as reduced by four lakhs of rupees and rose for lunch.

INCOME TAX STAFF.

On resuming sitting after lunch the Assembly proceeded to discuss the next demand for expenditure incurred in connection with collection of Income Tax

Mr. Rangachariar moved a reduction of two lakhs of rupees from the provision for reorganisation of the Income Tax staff

Sir Basil Blackett said the reorganisation was intended for the purpose of raising more money, for every ten rupees cut by the House from the expenses of the scheme there would be an expense of twelve rupees by the way of contribution to the Provincial Governments for collection of tax for them. He emphasised that the Government had already made all possible reductions in the budget and it would be difficult for the Government to entertain any more reductions. The House should remember that every person who evaded the income tax added to the burden of those who paid it. He assured the Assembly that the last thing an Income Tax Officer should do was to fix the uniust assessmente. It was to prevent any dishonest dealing that the Government was paying a high rate to get the right sort of staff. He would be glad to enquire into any specific cases of inequitable assessments brought to his notice.

The motion for reduction was then put to vote and rejected but by a curious coincidence in this case also tht majority was only one, voting being 48 for and 49 against. Thus out of 2 divisions to-day Government lost 1 by 1 vote and gained the other by 1 vote. This coincidence was received with laughter.

Sir Malcolm Hailey announced that the Government had been able to come to a decision as a risult of consultation with some non-officials to meet the desire expressed by Mr. Rangachariar in the morning for such arrangement of voting on demands as to fix certain number for every day, the selection of items being determined on consideration of relative importance of heads. Thus out of twelve heads fixed for to-morrow the first would relate to railways.

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow.

SWARAJYA PARTY ORGANISATION

APPEAL FOR ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Organiser of the Swaajya Party in Bombay Presidency has communicated the following for publication nder date 9th March from Poona:—

Under the Allahabad compromise the new Swarajya Party will not do any active propagandistic work in the matter of its own special programme of Council-entry. This, however, is not to stop it from all other work of completing and strengthening the general organisation of the Party and also carrying out all other items of its programme. It will also have to devote a part of its funds and energy to carrying out such of the items of the Constructive Programme as it can do without prejudice to any of the principles for which the members of the new Party stand either individually or collectively.

This work of the organisation of the Party must naturally begin with establishing District and Taluka bodies affiliated to the central organisation of the Party of which Deshbandhu Das is the President and Pandit Motilal Nehru is the General Secretary. I have myself been appointed with Mr. D. V. Gokhale as the provincial organiser of the Party and we, therefore, request the leaders of the different districts in Maharashtra immediately to set about forming these subsidiary organisations.

I have to request that steps should be taken to enlist at least one hundred members of the new Party in each district with one district president and two secretaries. The number of the members and office-bearers of the taluka organisations may be fixed by the district president according to the condition of each taluka. The fee of the general membership of the Party is Rs. 3 per annum and I request that this fee should be collected without fail before the formal enlistment of the members. I understand that, apart from a final contribution to the funds of the central and provincial organisations, the money collected in each district will be automatically alloted to it for further organisation and other work within the district itself.

It is expected that at least one hundred general members of the Party will be actually enrolled before the 31st of March next and the amplification of this number may then proceed gradually.

I am to state that, all the present members of the All-India Congress Committee who will enlist themselves as members of the Swarajya Party will be automatically enrolled as members also of the General Council of the New Party and further there will be two more representatives on this Council for each province who will be elected by the Provincial Council for this purpose. The fee of membership of the General Council is Rs. 15 and it is requested that the same will be sent to the General Secretary of the Party at Allahabad without delay by those who already are, or will hereafter be, elected as members. Those gentlemen who signed the New Party manifesto at Gaya will be formally enlisted on the provincial register of members on receipt of their fee of Rs. 3 each.

G. I. P. RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

PROTEST OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary, H. E. the Viceroy, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, Delhi, Sir Charles Armstrong, Chairman, Board of Directors, G. I. P. Ry. Victoria Terminus and the Managing Director, Home Board G. I. P. Ry. Copthall Avenue, London E. C. by the General Secretary of the Union of Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, in connection with the proposed retrenchment scheme in the G. I. P. Railway.

"Joint conference of executives of the G. I. P. Ry. Staff, Union of Amalgamated Society of Railway servants of India and Burma Limited, G. I. P. Ry. Workshop Union and of the Central Labour Board, Bombay unanimously resolve that, whereas indiscriminate retrenchment on G. I. P. Railway as pointed out in the "G. I. P. Union Monthly" and in the "Railway Times" has caused widespread discontent among the staff and whereas it apprears from the telegrams and letters received from different centres, that if this continues it may lead to serious developments detrimental to Imperial revenue and create bitter unpleasantness and great inconvenience to the public, your excellency's immediate intervention alone can allay the situation. Pray remember staff's commendable services during the war and at the time of royal visits Request appointment of a representative committee to make thorough investigation and pending the decision present method of retrenchment be immediately stopped."

LATEST CABLES

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN SERVICES.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons drawing attention to the disapproval expressed in the debates in the Indian legislatures of the proposed Royal Commission on Indian Services; asking Government whether the Governors of the Indian Provinces were consulted; whether the Government of India approved of the proposal; and whether Government still intended to carry out the decision, and if so whether the House of Commons would first be given an opportunity of discussion; Earl Winterton said that the appointment of the Commission was a matter for the Government and it was not prepared to reconsider its decision.—Reuter.

MARQUESS OF CREWE.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Paris.—A bulletin to-day states that the Marquess of Crewe's temperature is normal but his pulse is still rapid and causing anxiety. However, his general condition gives hope for improvement.—Reuter.

CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Peking.—The Cabinet has resumed office in consequence of Generals Tsao Kun and Wu-pei Fu wiring to the President stating that their demands for the appointment of their nominees to the Governorships of Fukien and Kwangtung did not mean that they were hostile to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

STRIKE AT COLOMBO

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Colombo.—Strike situation here remains unchanged although a thousand coolies and artisans employed on the Lake developments scheme have now ceased work. There is a growing feeling, however, that it would need but a little to induce large numbers of strikers to return to work. The notable feature of the strike has been almost complete absence of crime.—Reuter.

"CHARKA REPUGNANT TO ISLAM."

SIR A. RAHIM'S NOVEL EXPOSITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Presiding at the prize giving ceremony of the Calcutta Madrasa this evening the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, member of the Bengal Executive Council said:—"One observation irresistibly occurs to me in this connection that the new cult of "Charka" and the "Khaddar", the symbol of the Non-cooperation movement implying, as it does, an aloofness from the world and abandonment of all earnest effort to utilise the resources of nature for the ever-growing needs of an expanding humanity is repugnant to the entire spirit of Islam and the history of Islamic civilisation. In fact, I refuse to believe that any Moslem, however fervently and even sincerely he may, in the blinding heat of political strife and passion, advocate such a formula, can ever regard it as consistent with the ideals of Islamic civilisation. It can never kindle a genuine enthusiasm in Moslem breasts. What distinguishes Islam above all, is its unparelleled power of absorption and assimilation, and to this characteristic of the Islamic system the doctrine of isolation, from the main currents of the world's activity is wholly antagonistic. There is no "Sanyasism" in Islam. Students of the Madrasa, I most beseech you with all the earnestness I can command not to let yourselves be carried away by the political shibboleths of the day. No people have become great by means of mere political theories and wrangles. You will best help the general and political welfare of the country as well as your community, if you will only earnestly strive to revive the highest tradition of Islam in Bengal."

MR. CHURCHILL ON RUBBER RESTRICTION.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Mr. Churchill in a statement on the Rubber Restriction Scheme points out that before the scheme was enforced the whole industry was falling into ruin. He does not believe the scheme will injure the United States rubber manufacturers. On the contrary some of their best authorities have expressed the opinion that stabilisation at two shillings to the pound would be perfectly satisfactory. It was too early to forecast the ultimate results of the scheme, but if it succeeds in sustaining vital industries of Malay States and Ceylon and tends to improve the Anglo-American exchange it should cause general satisfaction.—Reuter.

COST OF EMPIRE EXHIBITION

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Darbyshire, Mr. Wolmer said that the British Empire exhibition would open in April 1924 and close in October. It was intended that the whole of the cost would be met from receipts. The estimates of receipts and expenditure must necessarily be provisional and it was undesirable to publish them at present. Darbyshire asked for an assurance that there would be no further call on the national finances in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Wolmer said that he was unable to add to his reply.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that exports were £5,75,09,000 and imports £8,38,55,000, reductions of £94,29,000 and £1,58,44,000 respectively compared with January.—Reuter.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, March 14.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

478-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maneckla Chaganlal and another, Manmohandas Atmaram.

SHORT CAUSE.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Ankurapu Chemrah, Girdhandas Radha Kisson, Malvi M R and Co.

2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai v Chothmal Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.

3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hukma Dewa and Co v Kapurchand Talla, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhagwandas Dullabhdas, Payne and Co.

8187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

8638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

1780-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1615-20—Kharas and Co Sitaram Lukhmidas v Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co.

1460-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

8386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.

8915-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.

4825-22—Captain and V, Percival Claude Sawyer v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

252-20—Madhowji and Co, Niclio John Leonzini and anr, Demetric Leozini, Unwalla P and P.

REMANDED SUIT.

(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

6098-22—Captain and V, Shambai, v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy, Payne and Co.

5120-22—Jhavery and Co, Ruttonbai widow v. Vallabhdas Raghavji, Mulji Th and Co.

4923-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Ranglal Sheksarin v Purshotamdas Nathuram, N C Dalal and Co.

2712-22—Mulla and M Chimanram Mohanlal v. Multanchand Badri Narayan, Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2191-22—Pandia and Co, Sorabji Limjibhai Jamasia alia Mithaiwalla v Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat, Shamrao M and H.

1353-22—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat v Nadarsha Limjibhai Mithaiwalla, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

8682-22—Dallas and Co, Joas Mariano De Almeida v Thomas De Silva.

469-23—Judah and S, Krishnaji Trimbak Dongre, Chimanlal Nagindas Gajjar, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

5623-22—Thakoredas and D Lallubhai Pragji and Co, Mathuradas Tapam and others Payne and Co.

4762-22—Little and Co, E W Andrew Ltd. Haji Abdulla Haji Cassum, Shroff and G.

4638-22—Little and Co E W Andrew Ltd, Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Mantri and Co.

4874-22—Crawford B and Co, Walter Shimwell, Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Mantri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4956-22—Pandia and Co, Karmati Gajar and anr. Habib Ladha Puani, Mantri and Co.

4266-22—Ferreira and V, Pandurang Vithal Patel Sagunabai widow and anr, Sheems A Tyabji.

5287-22—Hiralal and Co, Kedarmal Bhooramal Kharma Vagha Dudha and others, Mirza and M.

5584-22—Merwanji K and Co, Phirozshaw Hormusji Wadia, Haji Usman, Haji Hussein and others, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

533-23—Malvi M R and Co, Damji Hansraj v Tekchand Nivatram and ors, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

977-20—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Velbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Ferreira and V, Bhimji and Co.

3428-19—Kharas and Co, V M Abdul Rahim Jumabhoy Sheriff and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

5605-19—Shroff and V, Bachubai Tribhowandas v S Deokaran and Co, Motichand and D.

S C Ct 361/5234-19—Mulla and M, Dwarkadas alias Haridas Morarji and ors, Valji Govindji and anr, Jamshedji R and D.

1593-20—Pandya and Co, Abdool Latiff Usman v Hasan Haji Abdulla and anr, Matubhai J and M.

3652-19—Wadia G and Co, The Yamashita Kisson Kaisha Ltd v The Great Indian Fire Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Matubhai J and M, Craigie B and C.

144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Runchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchhoddas v Ratansey Kanji, Mulla and M.

2385-19—Shroff and V, Messrs. Kurban Husein Abdul Hussein v Messrs Cox and Co, Little and Co.

1533-21—Amin and D, Sherally Rahimtoola v Messrs H A Mahomed.

51-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v N M Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Fyreta, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

805-20—Khanderao L and M, Laxman T Paladker, Hari Anant Sathe and another, M V Gokhale.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

349-22—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshottam and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Craigie B and C.

SHORT CAUSES.

5167-22—Matubhai J and M, Mohanlal Bhaidas, Lalitchand Motichand, Manubhai and Co.

5581-22—Bhaishanker K & G, The Yokohama Specie Bank Narandas V, Dossa, Amarchand and M.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

1980-21—Little and Co, Shankerlal, Mulji Haridas and Co and another Jamshedji R and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

812-22—Vachha and Co, Shri Sahoo Agency v Gopal Mahar Bakri, Madhowji and Co.

Adjourned Summons.

999-20—Malvi M R and Co, Ramji Ratanji and co, Motilal Maneckchand, Soonderdas and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

52-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Jimandas Parbhudas, Hakamchand Vallabhji, Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co, Jadhowji Mahasingji v The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

401-21—Jangaldas Chimandas and Co, Vallabhdas Jethabhai and Co, Madhowji and Co.

710-18—Wadia G and Co, Gorakram Sadhuram v Chhajuram and Sons, Payne and Co.

4073-22—N C Dalal and Co, M Choonilal and Co v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

493-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Raliatbai and anr v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgovandas Vrijvallabhdas v Nanakchand Iswarsing, Madhowji and Co.

182-21—Mehta L and Co., Madhavji Govindji v Bhimji Khimji, Payne and Co.

3641-20—Captain and V, Velji Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.

2131-21—Captain and V, Baijnath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Ragho-ba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.

1374-19—Unwalla P and P, Husseinbhoy Mahomed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi and Co., Manchershaw and N.

1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.

1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.

1448-21—Chitnis K and M, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.

2303-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Billimoria v The Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co Ltd.

1623-19—Captain and V, Camrudin Mahmed Cassum v Ramjanali Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co.

1625-21—Captain and V, Reynolds and Gibson v Thackersidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

109-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal v Chunilal Sakalchand, Bhaishanker K and G.

52-20—Captain and V, Oomedram Bhagwandas v Gopaldas Manecklal, Mehta L and Co.

2553-19—Tyabji D and Co., Gulabchand Nathuji v Vakhtaji Hataji and others, Soonderdas and Co.

2714-21—Little and Co, Pauna Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

340-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramsarup Baldeodas and ors v Hetram Jethmal, Surajmal and Co.

5410-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Parvatibai widow v Tribhowandas Jivandas and anr, Motichand and D.

4166-22—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Abdeallibhai Faizallabhai, Jamsetji R and D.

5051-22—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam v The Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

89-21—Payne and Co, Boorsain and Co v M H Maddon and Co, M B Chothia.

3048-20—Sabnis G and S, Mankubai widow and ors v Morarji Ramji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

3059-20—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abu Haji Noormahomed Cassim v R C Raidby, Bhaishanker K and G.

215-21—Patell and E, Bai Asiatbai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

4738-22—Payne and Co. Edulji Maneckji Saklatwalla v Jeynarayen Lalchand Tapadia Captain and V.

5379-22—Craigie B and C, Tilden Narottam and Co Ltd v S H Lalkaka, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2356-22—Thakoredas and Co, Kangildas Vithaldas v Memimal Shamdas, Soonderdas and Co.

1737-21—Manchershaw and N, Hansraj Jutha v Vasonji Kalidas and others, Tyabji D and Co.

4753-22—Crawford B and Co, The General Electric Co (India) Ltd v Gulamhussein Moloobhai, Little and Co.

5391-22—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd v Printer and Co, Amarchand and M.

29-21—Dabholkar and Co, Vithaldas Bhuderdas, Shivnarayan Nemani, Tyabji D and Co.

23 1-21—Chitnis K and M, Navalmal Motill, Jhaverchand Hansraj and anr(Motichand and D.

351-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jeychand, Amidas Dullabhdas, M L and Co.

254-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ramji Nensey and Co, Keshavji Mahomed and Co, Mehta L and Co.

3732-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Ebrahim, The East India Railway Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

3750-20—Hiralal Th and Co. Balchand Ugarchand, Bai Jatan widow, Shroff and V

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Haji Nar Mahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbunderi, Soonderdas and Co.

268-21—Purnanand and Co, Narandas Matubai Nanubhai Ambashanker Chunawalla, Malvi M K and Co.

304-21—Bhaishaker K and G, Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. The Alliance Trading Company, Matubhai J and M.

327-21—Matubhai J and M, Habib Abdul Geni Shamji Bros, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

753-23—Rustomji and G, Khursedji Framji Nariman v The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co v Noor Mahomed Hoosein and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 145/2139-20—Motichand and D, Thoroppa Sevnappa and ors v Gadmal Gumanmal, Mehta L and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

4754-22—Payne and Co, Tricumdas Cursondas Chimanlal Sadanand and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

O S 5374-22—Merwanji K and Co, Cawasji Dadabhoy Rustomji v Rustomji Hirjibhoy Maneckji Rustomji and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

5064-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, G Atherton and Co v S Johnson and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5238-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torlief Ashland Ltd v Chhagan Giga Lakhmi, Daphtary F and D.

S C 114-23—Hiralal and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasani v Mohandas Moturam and anr, Kanga and S.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Keith Fisher and anr, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chaganlal and Co v Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

4471-22—Chitnis K and M, Chimanlal D Soudagar v Keshowlal Harilal, Purnanand and Cl.

4374-22—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhokabhai Sarafalli Ismailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4375-22—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Sarafally Ismailji Bhagat, Payne and Co.

4701-22—Motichand and D, Meghji Amersey v Bai Motibai and anr, Wadia G and Co.

5004-22—N C Dalal and Co, Dharsey Devji v Malsey Kallianji and anr, In person, Ramanlal and H.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Tulsidas Jugjivandas v Mahomed Isak Haji Abdulla Noorani, Matubhai J and M.

4568-22—Jamshedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Balmer Lawrie and Co, Payne and Co.

4590-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khan and Khan v Kalianji Vithaldas, Dharamsi D and Co.

3854-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathoo v Kooverji Khaisey and anr, Shamrao M and H.

1683-22—Madhowji and Co, Madhowji Vishram Thacker v Ramniclal Wadilal and anr, Motichand and D, as to counterclaim.

3890-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jairam Daji v Mansing Hurjiwandas and ors, Manubhai and Co, Ferreira and V.

3950-22—Manchershaw and N, Tricumdas Purshottam v The Official Assignee and ors, Little and Co.

3831-22—Rumanlal and Co, Vadilal M Chokshi v Jesinglal Lallubhai and ors, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

5375-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dinanath son of Lala Amulakhram v Premsagar Jaigpal, Madhowji and Co.

5337-22—Sabnis G and S, Dinanath Raghunath and Co v Dhanji Haridas, Chitnis and K.

81-23—Kanga and S, Sagarmal Mulchand v Narayen Narsu Ketker and ors, M V Gokhale, Mehta L and Co.

369-21—Dikshit M and Co, Ardeshir Rustomji Subedas v The Perfect Pottery Co Ltd, Tyabji D and Co.

4703-21—G B Pandya, Gulabchand Virji v Harilal Hansraj and Co, Motichand and D.

1164-22—Mulla and M, The International Banking Corporation v Chandiram Ramchandra and Sons, Kanga and S.

467-21—Payne and Co, Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed v Kashinath D Khote and ors, Daphtary F and D.

4396-21—Ferreira and V, Javerbai v Motibai widow, Amarchand and M.

508-20—Matubhai J and M, Meghji Jugjiwan v Padamsey Damodher, Ferreira and V.

3699-22—Raghavayya N and Co, Purshotam Lalji v Ramjibhai Jiwanbhai, Merwanji K and Co.

5376-22—Daphtary F and D, Abdulhussein Abdul Latiff and ors v Bai Fatmaboo Miya Saheb S S Ahmed and ors, Vacha and Co.

At Jadhavpur, a suburb of Calcutta Sir Asutosh Choudhury laid the foundation stone on March 11th of the main college Building of the National Council of Education Bengal. In the course of his address he recalled that the Council came into being in 1905 owing to the proposed partition of Bengal and to the feeling aroused among students by the circular directed against those who took part in the agitation against partition and to their determination to sever the connection with the University.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Nov	18.20
Dec — — .. — —	18.50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 12.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.15
" "	Fully Good	9.55
" "	Fine	9.95
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	11.00
" "	Fully Good	11.60
" "	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	13.20
" "	Fully Good	13.60
" "	Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde	Good	9.05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.85

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

	New York Mar. 12.	
Futures at New York	May	30.84
	July	29.91
	Oct.	26.32
	Dec.	25.83
	Liverpool, Mar. 12.	
Cotton De'. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.11
	May	15.94
	July	15.70
	Oct.	14.36

London, Mar. 12

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 5 32 Dull.
Bar Gold — .. £ 4 8 0 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 11/16 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 13.

To-day Reuter reported 17 points higher in old crops and 22 and 17 points lower in new crops in New York futures and a drop of 14 points in Liverpool. As regards our local market we see no reason to change our opinion so far as the future course of prices is concerned, but for the present the market looks rather tired and it may be that prices will decline further in the near future, but should they do so without any fresh outside factor to justify such a decline we would be in favour of making purchases.

In spite of the advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 552. At the beginning of the session a well-known Japan House sold and the prices eased to Rs. 550½. Buying by Marwari jobbers and Commission Houses caused an improvement and the market touched Rs. 55. At this level the same Japan House sold freely and the values gave way to Rs. 550½ at which rate the Bazar closed at 3 p.m. Whilst Broach July August opened at Rs. 564 and gradually advanced to Rs. 569 on buying by Marwari Bull operators. From this level prices gave way to Rs. 566 in sympathy with the decline in April/May, the same rate ruling at 3 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 491½. Buying by a prominent Japan House raised the values to Rs. 496 and the Bazar finally closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 493. F.G.M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 423 and May Rs. 428 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was very limited.

Our markets at Colaba for ready and forward business are closed to-day on account of the opening ceremony of the new cotton depot at Sewree.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Mar. 13.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 1 to 2 points lower.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 12th Inst.

"Liverpool, small market, straddle selling, looks lower. New York, small but steady market and featureless."

Though the Saturday's American market was steady, Japanese yarn prices were easier, and Broach A/M opened at Rs. 552. At the opening of the session, Commission houses were buyers and Broach improved to Rs. 554/8. At this level one well known Japanese house came out as seller and the market eased and closed as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 549, Broach July Rs. 563, Oomra March Rs. 490.

The ready market was quiet with small demand. At Colaba Broach opened at Rs. 550/8. Bulls were chiefly buyers and the market closed firm. Closing prices: A/M Broach Rs. 556, July Broach Rs. 570, Oomra March Rs. 497, Bengal March Rs. 425, Bengal May Rs. 431.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Mar. 1923.

Cotton	16,658	Bales
Wheat	9870	Cwts.
Linseed	15595	"
Rapeseed	4813	"
Gingellyseed	2376	"
Poppyseed	127	"
Groundnuts	12306	"
Castorseed	2654	"
Rice	26173	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	48676	"
Mowraseed	550	"
Gram	417	"
Jawar	2213	"
Masur	237	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	2082	"
Coal	3768	Tons

2 Days Total.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 13th March,

		Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the bi-week from 9th March to 12th Mar. 1923		56,820	40,871
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th March. 1923	—	22,78,035	20,37,9.2
Shipments for the bi-week from 9th March to 12th Mar. 1923 Europe ..	—	10 479	23,339
China, Japan and Coast Ports	—	47,654	21,199
Total	—	58,133	44,538
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th March 1923. Europe .. —	—	4,76,725	3,49,692
" China, Japan & Coast Ports	—	11,10,417*	993,574
Total	—	15,87,142	13,43,266
Afloat in harbour Europe — —	—	19,566	1,325
China, Japan and Coast Ports —	—	1,09,227	7,493

* Including 6,346 bales for U. S. of America.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 13.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-5-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-3-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 83-8-0.
Bars Gold 2nd Settlement Rs. 25/3/0
Bars Silver 1st settlement 83-2-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 83-0-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's Selling T.T. 1/4
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 1/32
On London—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/4
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 3/32
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 1/8.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs 506
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A. Frcs. 546
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs. 536
On Japan—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 154
Bank's buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs. 148
London Gold ready sh. 88
London Silver ready d. 32-11
London Silver forward d. 32-7
Tone of Silver steady, India and China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.70-1/2
Paris Exchange Frcs. 77.90
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 90.10
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.20
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.20
German Exchange Marks. 97,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 85/
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98/
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78/
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96/
4 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1974 Rs. 68/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Loan due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96/
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/
The share market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 13th.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.	—		
Standard per lb.	1	8	0
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	8	6
Maneckji (Gaw Mukh)	1	6	6
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	8	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6262-6203			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Pearl per lb.	1	8	[illegible]
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb	—		
Kohinoor per lb	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	0
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1128 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	1	6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	4	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	6
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	—		
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	—		
Spring per piece	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael	—		

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 13th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4
Bank Demand	1-4 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 9/32
Fcs Demand	505
American Dollars	319
Hongkong Dollars	178
Shanghai	—
Japan	153 1/2
Singapore	176

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, 13th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48	0	0	7	1	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47	0	0	6	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49	0	0	7	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	9	0	13	1	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	0	0	12	8	0
Teelseed, White 75-25	77	0	0	15	10	0
Teelseed, Gajar 40-60	75	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed Black	70	0	0	14	2	0
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0	14	4	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0	8	12	0
Barley	31	0	0	—		
Castorseed	61	0	0	12	8	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37	0	0	5	7	0
Forward.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**			
Wheat May	7	5	3			
Linseed May	12	14	6			

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road, Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

Dr. C. P. RANE,

Ramchandra Building, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS ARE DONE AT The Bombay Chronicle Studio

SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

MILL STORES

March 13.

The quotations are:—
Healds Rs. 1/14/0 Reeds Rs. 0/5/0, Rovings Rs. 27/. Slubbings Rs. 28 Conical Bob Rs. 7, Ring Bob Rs. 11/8/0 Slub screws Rs. 17, Roller-cloth Rs. 8/12/0, Sizing-flannel Rs. 4-12-0, Card-cans Rs. 3/8/0 Weft-grates Rs. 26/ Bandings Rs. 1/2/0 Ropes Rs. 1/15/0.

COLOUR [illegible]

March 13.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 95/100 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6/ per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5/6 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 8/ per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/80 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/5/0 per lb.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.927 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	68.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.583 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	96.1 "
Minimum temperature of Air	76.4 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	117 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft	in
W	14	m 21	32	26	11	14	m14	45	18	1
		14	28	28	0		20	21	17	6
Th	15	m 10	18	27	7	15	m 8	53	16	8
		22	48	27	6		21	13	19	6
F	16	3	23	26	11	16	m 9	84	16	11
		16	26	26	7		17	48	12	6
Sa	17	m 12	14	27	0	17	m 5	24	17	6
		23	48	27	10		17	18	17	2
S	18	m 12	46	27	2	18	m 5	51	17	2
				—			17	48	17	0
M	19	m 0	13	27	9	19	m 6	16	16	10
		12	32	27	3		18	18	17	8
T	20	m 9	31	25	5	20	m 3	52	18	5
		22	13	27	4		3	60	19	10

"DESTINY REVEALED."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO.LD.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA, reports in his report, dated the 21st December, 1922, that the "TEMPLE" Brand Portland Cement complies with the Specification IN ALL RESPECTS and is considered to be of VERY GOOD QUALITY. Ask for our Booklet "DWARKA CEMENT" from

Agents: Messrs. PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
Ford
Specialists
HEMINGWAY & GARTH
BELLASIS RD. P. O 8.
C. M.

MYERS PUMP

Hand Force Pump for Bore wells and Deep wells will go in 2½' cased well, having Brass Cylinder for any depth upto 200 ft. Strong. Simple land easy working. Also a large Stock of Myers Power Pumps, Spray Pumps and various Kinds of Hand Pumps always in hand.

Alcock's crushers, moline Plow Hand Grinding mills etc.

Sole Agents—MYERS PUMPS

K. B. Joshi & Company,
321 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern. Low Consumption, Simple Reliable.

Price . . . . on *application*

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

BABY'S DELIGHT.
JHU-JHU REST SWING.

In the Jhu-Jhu baby is comfortable, happy and out of harms way. He cannot fall; his limbs are free for natural exercise which improves digestion and guards against the teething troubles. Folds flat. Can be put anywhere instantly. Tested up to 100 lbs.

Eminent Doctors admire and appreciate the Jhu-Jhu and recommend it for babies. Numerous Compliments from every rank and every quarter of India.

(1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended your safety Swings for baby. (Sd.) F. Bodycot (Mussoorie.)

(2) I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu-Jhu. (Sd.) Mrs. E. Dawes, Kasik.

(3) I found Jhu-Jhu Rest Swing an ideal thing for small children. *Its further advantage is its moderate price affordable by many.* (Sd.) Syed Hasan Imam, Gaya.

Prices (*on approval*) DeLuxe Rs 6-8
Standard Rs. 3-12 Post & Pkg. As. 12

DO NOT DEPRIVE YOUR BABY.

Order one To-day. { K. & KEYS Co. No. 3 Fair Bazar—DELHI

CURZONISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is Curzonism and has it any relation to Gladstonism and, if so, to what extent? Curzonism is nothing but the development of the latter disease at an advanced stage, for advocating the bag and baggage policy, because it actually set the greedy exploiting Greeks to exterminate the Turks not only from the European side but also from the Asiatic side as far as possible—with what result the whole world knows! Why this antipathy towards the poor Turks, who never care to interfere in your affairs, in which they can play a lot of mischief, if they like? Why should Lord Curzon pose as a representative of the Muslim world, in connection the Hijjaz Railways and the treasures of the shrine of the Prophet. Does he take pride in falsely advocating the cause of Muslims, for his selfish aims of destroying the power and prestige of the Khalifat, the only head of the whole Muslim world on this earth? Perhaps he takes pride in walking in the shoes of his blessed adviser and chum, the late Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, to whom the whole Muslim world owes gratitude, for having stirred up the Islamic spirit by his actions.

The Muslim world fully knows the aims and interests of Curzonism, and let it be remembered that the old trump card cannot now be played either with the Turks or the Muslims in general. Let the Curzonian section take the sound advice of so many sane Englishmen, that there will be no peace in the world, as long as sinister schemes for the extermination and spoliation of the Turkish and Muslim populations are going on, behind the screen, under the cover of civilization and self-determination etc. etc., whch pretexts are defunct to a keen observer.

Will the Imperialists take a lesson from the present world situation? I hope they will shortly.—Yours, etc.,

Madras, Mar. 10.

M. SHAHABUDDIN.

INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

CONFERENCE IN SURAT.

Messrs. K. H. Vakil and D. P. Shukal, Hon. Secretaries of the Social Workers' Sammelan, Surat, write:—

Social workers have been of late realising the common want of a systematic investigation of social problems. They have found that many of the vital social endeavours of the utmost importance to the nation have been proved practically ineffective in curing the social maladies that now seem to have reached a chronic stage. This is due, it will be readily acknowledged, to the fact that social workers and institutions in this country have been hitherto accustomed to work independently, more or less asisolated units. There are, it is generally believed, no common agencies where they could effect the necessary economy of time, energy and endeavour by an exchange of opinions, suggestion or information, or by a common estimate of their general difficulties and obstacles. The time has arrived when social workers need the expression, with courage and absolute candour, of their common experience and difficulties. The Seva Mandal of Surat has, therefore, resolved to invite social workers and institutions from Gujarat, Kathiawar and Bombay to a gathering of the workers to be held in Surat on the 1st of April 1923. It is hoped that social workers and institutions on this side of the country will welcome this opportunity of mutual help and attempt to evolve out of their common experience and knowledge some effective remedies for the common social evils. The following are some of the main questions proposed for discussion:—

Education—Primary, Adult, Industrial, Technical or Vocational, Education of the Infirm and the Derelict, of Women and Children, of the Masses, the working and the suppressed classes, Education and training in handicrafts and cottage industries. Free reading rooms, Free, travelling and circulating libraries, Night and continuation classes. Extension lectures. Education in Civics. Health—Public sanitation, Hygience, Maternity Homes, Nursing Homes and institutions. Public dispensaries and hospitals and similar institutions affording medical relief. Medical inspection of school children. Provision of healthy food to school children. Inspection of food drinks supplied at hotels, restaurants and at stations and other similar places of popular resort. Temperence—The question of prohibition, of organisation of healthy amusements, of leisure and of recreation facilities. Housing—Over-crowding, congestion, slums, transport and means of communication. Town-planning, and Civic Design. Co-operative Efforts—Debt redemption, Credit and non-credit societies. Consumers' and Producers' societies. Housing societies. Stores. Co-operative purchase of tools and raw materials. Public Entertainments. Cinemas, theatres, music and lecture halls. Fairs, Festival and Pageants. Civics—Museums, Parks, Art Galleries, Places of religious worship and similar facilities for co-ordinating educational and social activities. Hardships of travellers—In railway trains and stations, in steamers and harbours. Dharma Shallas. The Organisation, Conduct and maintence of Social Institutions—Reformatories Technical and Vocational schools, Night and Continuation Classes, Extension lectures. Reading Classes and Study Circles. Founding Homes, Boarding houses and Hostels. Orphanages, Widows' Homes and the Homes for the care shelter and reformation of beggars, prostitutes and other derelicts. Homes for the Unemployed. Social Clubs. Institutions specialising education to women and children, the working and the supressed classed. Industrial and Vocational schools and classes. Co-operative organisations. Organisations dealing with the Boy-Scout, Girl-Guides and similar volunteer movements Free, travelling and circulating libraries and reading rooms. Organisations dealing with famine relief, food fire and similar accidental happenings. The Periodic Collection of Information. The Periodic Investigation of Methods of Organisation. Methods of Publicity and the evolution of Co-ordinating Agencies. The list is, obviously, not exhaustive. But it is fairly indicative of the character of the work the workers in Surat desire to attempt. They welcome the help of all interested in the questions, particularly the help of those who have given special attention to and have practical knowledge of them. The workers can, no doubt, help their colleagues here in two ways, by personal attendance and discussion and by contribution of papers on the social questions they have specialised. The time at the disposal of the workers being extremely limited the papers must reach here before the 25th of this month.

Correspondence and enquiries may be addressed to the following.

Kanayalal Hardevram Vakil
Dayashankar Bhaishankar Shukal
Hon. Secretaries.
Social Workers' Sammelan.
"SEVA MANDAL"
SONI FALIA.
SURAT.

THE CAR is pulled up in the shade of the trees, costumes are donned, then a run down the sands and into the cool refreshing sea. A perfect bath—because the bathing at Jehu is really good. Then back to the trees again; a cloth spread out ready for a jolly little picnic. More bathing, then a drive home in the cool of the evening. Good company, a good refreshment basket together with

THE GOOD
Maxwell

offer you the happiest times it is possible to have. The Good Maxwell is the ideal car for holiday jaunts. Roomy and cosy, it gives the maximum of comfort whilst its strength and sound construction ensure a journey free from road trouble. When you have that unpleasant, "fed up" feeling and week-ends seem a bore—get a little party together and "MAXWELL" out to Jehu—you will find life is not so bad after all.

The beauties of Khandala will be the subject of the next "Maxwell" advertisement.

THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.
Queen's Road .. .. BOMBAY

NATURE'S Prescription for your COMPLEXION

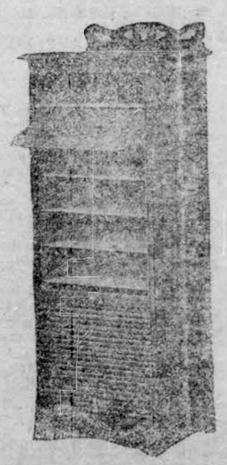
Real skin beauty is only attainable by natural means. To build up healthy tissue which is the basis of a naturally beautiful complexion, ladies should regularly drink BARLEY WATER made from

ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY

according to the following Recipe by Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A. (formerly Chef de Cuisine, Bachelors' Club).—Put the outside peel of two lemons or limes into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of ROBINSON'S "Patent" BARLEY, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for five minutes and allow to cool. When cold, strain off through fine muslin and add ice and lemon juice to taste.

J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., Norwich, England
(with which is incorporated KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON).

"WELDON"



Na. 103

NINE-TRAY ROLLER SHUTTER CABINETS.

Made of select seasoned Burma Teakwood fitted with best self-closing automatic lock having nine drawers, complete.

Rs. 95/- only.

An article very useful for
OFFICE AND HOME USE.

For Filing letters, catalogues, pamphlets, periodicals, music, etc., etc.

V. S. BHAT & Co.,
Manufacturers of up-to-date office and Household furniture,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

Fits-U Eyeglasses

It goes without saying that

Balliwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

Enterprise and progress are their watch-words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest, in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the curing aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

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LABOUR SITUATION IN IN AHMEDABAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the heading General Lockout Possible in the "Times of India" issue of the 10th March, its correspondent has made some statements respecting the Labour situation in Ahmedabad which are likely to mislead the public as to the attitude of the Labour unions to the proposed arbitration on the question of reduction of wages. Permit me to make the position clear in a few words by reference to the correspondence that has passed between the Association and the Unions so far.

The Association communicated to the Unions on the 4th of December their resolution, "to substantially reduce the wages of the operatives" and warned the Unions in the same letter that "failing an early decision of the reduction proposal on the lines suggested, other mills will be lead to take independent action in the matter." The Unions replied that the existing scale of wages even at the prevailing level of prices did not secure to the workmen the minimum required for the maintenance of an average family in a state of health and efficiency and inquired "whether the depression was confined to local industry only and if not why Bombay mills had not proposed reduction." On this the Unions were angrily told that if they did not come to an understanding without any loss of time the Association would take such measures as they would deem proper." With respect to the repeated threat of independent action the Unions stated in reply:—,'This seems to us to be an unseemly threat in view of the fact that it was open to you to offer the matter for arbitration if our reply did not satisfy you." It is quite evident from these extracts that the Association from the outset wanted to avoid arbitration but had to accept it later owing to the insistence of the Unions. The Unions demanded that the parties should sign the arbitration deed before the arbitrators commenced their work. The Association did not agree to this, the plea being simply that it was never done before. The Unions on the other hand had positive grounds for demanding the execution of such a deed. Many of the past awards remained unenforced and the Unions could not get any relief against the violation of a clause of the last award about the annual Bonus. In refusing to sign a deed the Association raised the issue of compensation for strikes and the representative character of the Unions. These things might be legitimately considered in deciding whether there was to be arbitration or no, but are altogether irrelevant to the question of an arbitration deed when once the parties agree to submit the case to arbitration. To the demand of the Unions that "it should be a condition precedent to the acting upon a new award that all past final awards must be strictly put in operation", the Association took strong exception and the Unions though believing that it was a just and necessary condition, in their sincere anxiety to avoid a deallock offered to reconsider their decision about the condition.

To our great regret and surprise the reply to this letter was that the Association had decided independently to reduce the wages by 20 per cent.

The attitude of the Association all through has been illogical and unfair, and the final decision is unfortunate.

The Association has in fact discarded arbitration. It wants to reintroduce the reign of force in disputes between Labour and Capital. To it belongs the responsibility for creating the deadlock, and the Unions are considering now how to answer the challenge.
—Yours, etc,

GULZARI LAL NANDA,
Secretary, Labour Office,
Ahmedabad.

March 11.

The General Secretary, Hindu Shuddhi Sabha wires under date March 12 from Agra that 200 more Malkana Gujars and Jats of five villages were reclaimed by the Hindu Society on 10th March. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Swamis Shradhanand and Swatrantand, Narayan Swami attended. More than thirty Sanatanists and Arya Pandits conducted *Shuddhi* ceremony. Hindus, Brahmins, Rajputs, Gujars and Jats assembled from adjoining villages in thousands and all partook of the food served by their reclaimed brethren.

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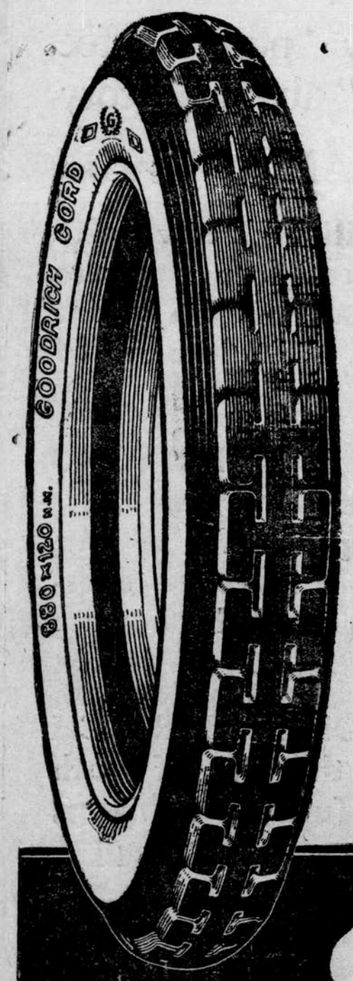

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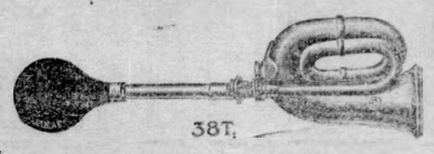

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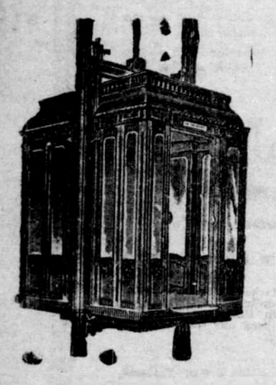

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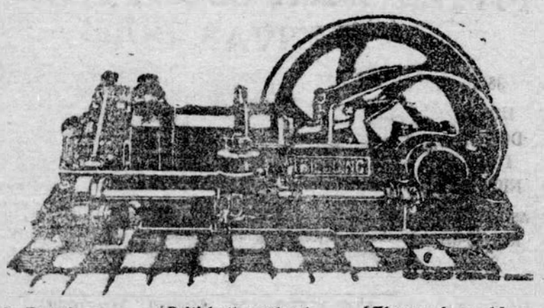

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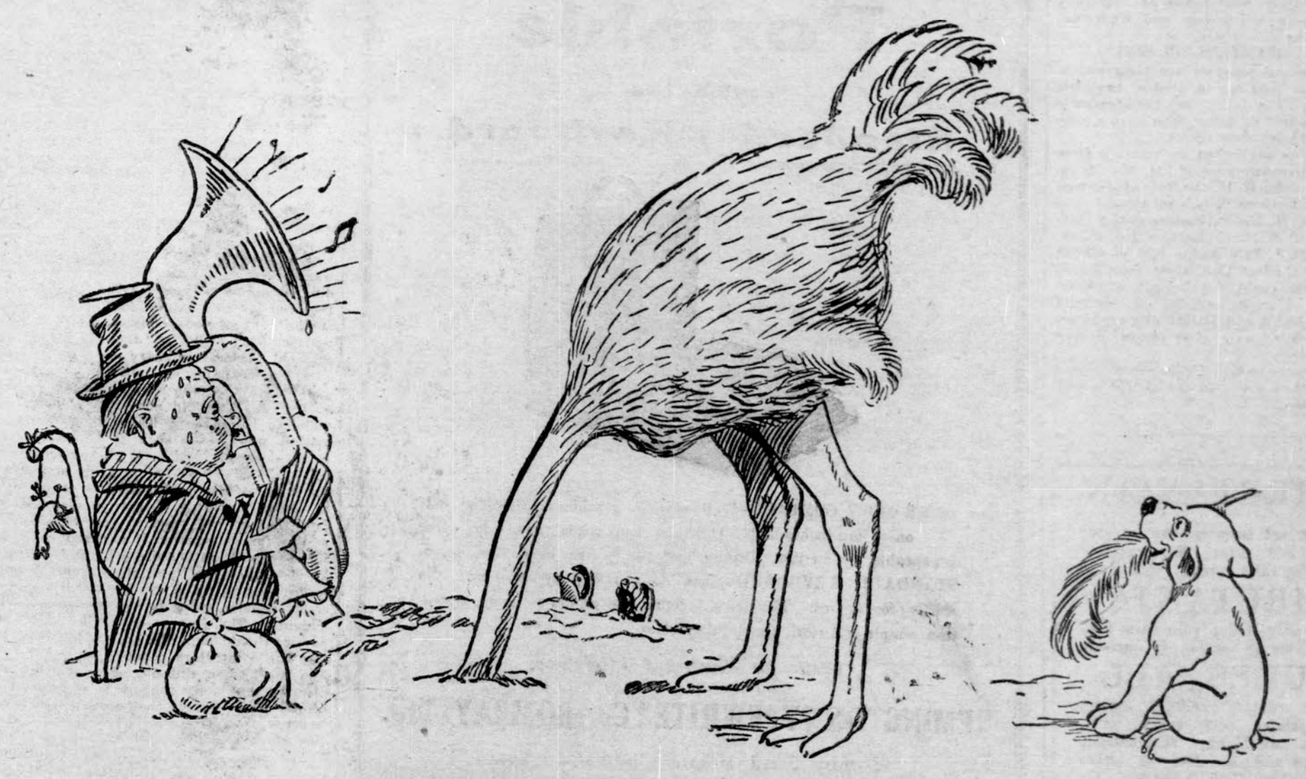

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